THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. II., No. 72. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1868. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE in our Firm ceased on the 31st March 1868, and our Business at this Port is closed from this date. Any one having claims against us will please to send them in on or before the 31st August, to Mr. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, who will attend to our outstanding affairs.

P. F. CAMA & Co.
Shanghai, 19th August, 1868.

I have this day established myself as *Merchant and Commission Agent* under the Firm of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE.
5se 8 Shanghai, 19th August, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mr. HOBART SEYMOUR GEARY is authorized to sign our Firm.

OLYPHANT & Co.
1ja 1 China, July 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The authority granted to Mr. C. A. REES to sign my name per procuration, ceases from this date.

F. R. GAMWELL.
30se 2 Shanghai, 30th June, 1868.

INSURANCES.

Queen Fire Insurance Co.

Capital—£2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

THE undersigned are authorised to accept Risks to extent of £15,000 on any one approved Building or its contents, for Long or Short Periods, at the lowest current rates of premium. All losses settled in Shanghai.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.
24oc 9 Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept risks on produce and treasure, shipped from this port.

BUSH BROTHERS.
Hong Name—*Yuen Lai.*
5 30se Newchwang, May, 1868.

THE
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Capital, One Million.

Directors.

THOMAS CHILTON, Esq., Chairman.
SAMUEL STITT, Esq., } Deputy-
FRANCIS A. CLINT, Esq., } Chairmen.
Francis C. Braun, Esq.
George Cockburn, Esq.
John P. Duff, Esq.
P. Geo. Heyworth, Esq.
Thomas Harrison, Esq.
Charles Holland, Esq.
Edward Lawrance, Esq.
C. O. Ledward, Esq.
Robert Maxwell, Esq.
David Stuart, Esq.
H. T. Wilson, Esq.
T. Wilkinson Tetley, Esq.

LIVERPOOL.

Underwriter—ROBERT N. DALE.
Secretary—WALTER D. PRITT.
Offices—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS WEST.

Manager in London—J. H. LUKIS, *Office*—26, CORNHILL.

Manchester Office—5, ST. ANN'S SQUARE, WILLIAM P. SHARP, *Superintendent.*

REID & Co.,
Agents at Shanghai.
15de 2942 Shanghai, 16th June, 1868.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE RICHARDSON & Co.,

CENTRAL CHAMBERS, SOUTH CASTLE ST., LIVERPOOL, (ENGLAND.)

MANUFACTURES of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Model Steam Engines, Magic Lanterns and Slides, Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Stereoscopes and Slides, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, Barometers, Thermometers, Spectacles, Eye and Reading-Glasses, Field and Marine Glasses, Model Telegraphs, Electric Lights, Tool Chests, Croquet, all the new In and Out-door Games, Water Colour Paints, &c., &c., &c.

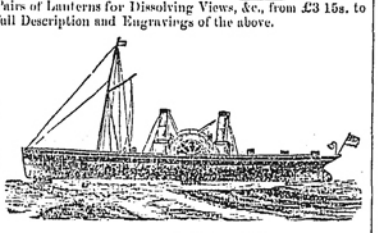
For full particulars of above and hundreds of other articles see Illustrated Catalogue, 112 pages, sent free on application

WORKING MODEL STEAM ENGINES.
Vertical Engines, from 6s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.
Horizontal Engines, from 21s. to 70s.
Locomotive Engines, 25s., 50s., 75s. 84s., and 130s. each.
Marine Engines, both paddle and screw (for boat) 70s. and 105s. each.
Beam Engines, 100s. each.
Pump Engines, 87s. 6d.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND SETS OF SLIDES
Complete from 7s. 6d. to £22 each. Pairs of Lanterns for Dissolving Views, &c., from £3 15s. to £33. See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of the above.

Metallic Screw and Paddle Steamers,
Complete with Engines, &c., from £6 10s. to £20 each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.

Metallic Sailing Yachts
With Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, 6s. 6d., 13s., 16s. 6d., and 21s. each.
See Catalogue for full Description and Engravings of above.



Telescopes.

THE LORD BROUGHAM TELESCOPE. Lord Brougham thought so highly of this Telescope that he gave G. R & Co. permission to call it as above. It will distinguish the time by a church clock five miles and a flag staff ten miles, landscapes thirty miles off, and will define the Satellites of Jupiter and Phases of Venus, &c. This extraordinary, cheap and powerful Glass is of the best make and possesses Achromatic Lenses, and is equal to a Telescope that costs £5. Price 7s. 6d. each. For about 25 other varieties ranging in price up to 84s., see Catalogue which contains full Description of the above.

THE NEW MICROSCOPE. This highly finished Instrument is warranted to show the Animalculæ in water, Eels in paste, &c., magnifying some hundreds of times; it is mounted on a Brass Stand and has a compound body with Achromatic Lenses, Test Objects, Forceps, and Spare Glasses for mounting objects, &c. In a polished Mahogany Case, complete, price 7s. 6d. each. For about 20 other varieties ranging in prices to 63s.

See Catalogue, which contains full description of the above.

G. R. & Co. have published a Catalogue of 112 pages, illustrated with 14 full paged Engravings of Steam Engines, 8 Lithographed Drawings, beautifully printed in colours, of Screw and Paddle Steamers and Sailing Yachts, and about 20 Views of Magic Lanterns and Slides, describing upwards of 1500 varieties of Slides, embracing every subject; also full particulars of all the above named, and many other articles; with numerous TESTIMONIALS. Sent post-free to any part of the world on application.

N.B.—The Telescopes can be sent by post at a charge of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. extra. All goods securely packed in strong wood cases for which no charge is made and forwarded by cheapest and most expeditious route to any part of the world. (In cases where Freight must be paid in England the amount for same must be included in the remittance.)

Remittances must in all cases accompany orders and may be made by Bankers' Drafts (on London) payable at sight, or Post Office Order, or Coin in Registered Letter.

*** A Catalogue lies at the Office of this paper for inspection and from which orders may be sent to save time.

8de 2860 13th June, 1868.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 618 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1,—On Buildings or on their contents.
2,—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE
LONDON.
29no-68 1331 Shanghai, 30th Nov., 1866.

INSURANCES.

THE
North-China Insurance Company.

(Established 1st January, 1863.)

Capital, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 Shares, for Taels 1,000 each.

PAID UP CAPITAL TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee.

W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.* (Messrs. Turner and Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. W. R. Adamson and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq. (Messrs. Chapman, King and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. Gilman and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq. (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.

AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years from the 1st January 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.

By orders of the Court of Directors.

JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,

hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.

Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
.....

Printed Forms of Application for Shares can be obtained at the Office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North-China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany. 1869 to 31st Decr. 1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500 shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares and to proceed with the allotment.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Hankow, on the 30th August, the wife of J. H. Evans, of a son.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 31st August, 1868, John Minet Hockly, Esq. R. N., Acting Marine Commissioner H. I. M. S., aged 39 years.

LATEST DATES

England..(tel.)..	Aug. 11	Hankow,.....	Sept. 2
Hongkong,.....	„ 28	Nagasaki,.....	„ 1
Foochow.....	„ 14	Yokohama,.....	Aug. 28
Tientsin,.....	Sept. 1	Osaka	„ 18

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong,.....May 14 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 8 } July 4th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
Aug. 29 H.W.	10.10	18.10	NE by E.	3	c	29.95	85
„ 29 L.W.	5.30	14.05	East	1	b	29.93	81
„ 30 L.W.	6.10	13.05	N E by N.	2	b	29.95	79
„ 30 H.W.	11.14	19.07	N. E.	3	c	29.98	82
„ 30 L.W.	6.18	13.03	NE by E.	1	c	29.95	80
„ 31 L.W.	7.08	13.02	„	1	r	29.99	78
„ 31 H.W.	11.43	20.09	E. S. E.	1	o	30.02	79
Sept. 1 L.W.	8.06	12.09	N. by W.	2	c	30.06	78
„ 1 H.W.	0.02	21.01	NE by E.	4	b	30.05	79
„ 2 L.W.	8.52	12.07	„	3	b	30.05	81
„ 2 H.W.	0.36	21.10	E. N. E.	2	b	30.03	81
„ 3 L.W.	9.20	12.05	„	2	b	30.00	80
„ 3 H.W.	1.02	22.06	„	2	b	29.98	81
„ 4 L.W.	9.47	12.09	N. N. E.	2	c	29.97	81
„ 4 H.W.	1.34	22.08	E. N. E.	3	r	29.96	81

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

Date.	1868.		1867.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
Aug. 28	76	81	78	86
„ 29	77	85	75	86
„ 30	55	80	72	84
„ 31	73	76	70	83
Sept. 1	67	82	70	84
„ 2	69	80	71	81
„ 3	72	83	72	81
„ 4	73	83	74	85

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, SEPT. 5, 1868.

The rebellion in Shantung has been so often declared, officially, to be crushed, that we hesitate to believe the Imperialists have now gained such a complete success as our correspondents relate. From their accounts it would seem that all the Forces in the North shared the glory; that, with the aid of the Tartar cavalry they contrived to surround their enemies, to cut 20,000 of them in pieces, and to kill their Chief. However, this may be, that they have won a great victory is undoubted. We hear it from two sources, both perfectly reliable. And they seem to have won it by their favourite strategy. But, as we said before, the reported extinction of the Nienfei as an organised body, seems too good news to be true. The result, however, proves the justice of what we have written in regard to Li's want of cavalry. With a large force of infantry and artillery, it is true, but with only a few ill-mounted braves, he was called on to overtake and crush an army of cavalry which set his slow strategy at defiance. Now that, after two years fighting, the Chinese Government has recognised this fact and called in the Tartar Cavalry to aid, its generals have been able to force on their active enemies that engagement which they had previously shunned. All the Generals seem to have been present—Li, Tsoh, and the Tartar Chiefs lately summoned to their aid; so, unless the latter contrive to arrogate all the credit, we may expect to see the two first named get back the honors of which they have been just deprived.* It would seem that this degradation, and the remonstrance of the Shantung people against their prolonged misery, stung the leaders to action. Scarcely has the people's protest against their inactivity been uttered, than they signally refute the accusation by a vigorous and successful blow. Assuming always that the victory do prove as complete as is alleged, the Emperor will have as great cause for joy as the people. The latter will be relieved from perpetual plunder, and stand a chance of housing their crops for their own benefit; while the former will be relieved of a monthly charge of Tls. 160,000 which must have sorely taxed the Peking exchequer.

But the Chinese are not alone interested in the suppression of these Northern brigands. Foreign merchants, too, have looked anxiously for tranquillity to be restored, as a signal for the re-opening of communication with the principal marts for manufactured goods. Partly owing to the insecurity of the roads, partly to the poverty of plundered districts, trade, during the past twelve months, has greatly suffered. The demand for shirtings has been limited; and opium has fallen to a price rarely remembered in the later annals of the trade. Shantung and Chih-li have been more or less disturbed by rebels and by the passage of Imperialist troops. Those districts which escaped were naturally excited and apprehensive, and disinclined to purchase goods which might be robbed from them, at any moment, by banditti. The disturbed state, too, of these frontier provinces rendered communication insecure with Shense and Shansi, and nearly closed these two great marts to trade. But they—the latter especially—have not been much disturbed; so that a demand, brisk in proportion to their long isolation, may be looked for at Tientsin, if it do turn out that the rebels have been really crushed, and that the boasted victory is not merely a success over a detached body. The insecurity of the roads inland from Tientsin, lends additional interest to the project which the Asiatic Society entertain, of exploring the course of the Yellow River. If this prove navigable to Kaifung, the presence of banditti on the northern roads will cease to stop trade as at present. Steamers will ply on the Yellow River to Kaifung, as they did on the Yangtze to Hankow, irrespectively of disturbance in the provinces through which they pass. The question of the navigability of this great stream is, therefore, of immense interest; and the Asiatic Society are doing valuable service in trying to settle the question.

* Since writing the above, a copy of a *Peking Gazette*, restoring to Li the honors of which he had been deprived, has reached us.

Summary of News.

The coolness of the present summer has been so remarkable that we have more than once alluded to it in our column of gossip. For a few days after the eclipse, the thermometer reached something nearer its usual summer standard; but the weather has again changed, and the summer seems now to be fairly over. It is worthy of remark that the weather has been as exceptionally hot in England as it has been cool in Shanghai. The thermometer has there registered 96° in the shade, 4° higher than it had previously reached since 1842. In Shanghai it has not once reached that figure; and has hardly gone above 90° a dozen times.

We hardly remember a week in which so little of social interest has been stirring. There is nothing before the Courts, and the Consulate is only saved from oblivion by the opportunity of bestirring itself about the attack on Missionaries at Yang-chow. Mr. Medhurst has gone to Chinkeang to enquire into this affair. H. M. S. *Rinaldo* has left for Chinkiang, where, we presume, she will form a sort of moral support to Mr. Medhurst during his visit to Yangchow. She will take him on to Nanking, on his return from Yangchow.

In the absence of more exciting matters, a temperance meeting has been held. The attendance at it was good, and the proceedings were of the most harmonious kind, although a good deal of variety in sentiment was expressed by the several speakers. With some the temperance pledge was the sole object; while others suggested other modes of mutual benefit to the members, such as a series of Lectures, a Reading Room, and similar arrangements. The discussion of the whole subject, however, is to be resumed next Tuesday evening, when details will be arranged.

Our readers are no doubt aware that the Asiatic Society is promoting a survey of the Yellow River, with a view to settle the much disputed question of its navigability for foreign steamers.

A suggestion we made some time ago, about the new Public Garden, has been most kindly acted on. Some Amateurs of the Philharmonic Society gave a most pleasant entertainment there a few evenings ago when all Shanghai, nearly, was present.

It is with great regret we record the death of Mr. J. M. Hockly, R.N., who for several years filled the office of Harbour Master at this port; and under the recent change in that branch of the service had been appointed Acting Marine Commissioner.

The extension of the Post Office money order system to China, has given much satisfaction; but it is much to be regretted that it has not been also applied to the coast ports. It will be very convenient to be able to remit small sums to England at current rates of exchange, and the Banks will be saved a deal of trouble with small bills. But the want for a means of remitting money from one port to another on the coast of China, is infinitely greater.

A Layman asks about the missionary schools said to exist in Shanghai, but of which no one knows anything. The Church Missionary Society used to have one such; but the land on which it stood was sold at a splendid price during the mania; and the school has been lost sight of.

The most note-worthy point in the Municipal Council minutes which we publish elsewhere, is the abandonment of the Hard Labour system of punishment.

There does actually seem a prospect, at last, of the litigation *in re* the "*Trebolgan*" being finished. It is intended, we believe, to sell the ship, in order to pay off creditors.

Complainants about Chinese squeezing may be interested in a recent article in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, headed "Wapping." The proclivities of coolies and boatmen seem strangely similar in both West and East. Only, in England, they seem still less conscientious than in China.

It will be seen from an extract which we reprint from the *Rangoon Times*, that Captain Sladen's expedition is progressing most favourably. The border tribes are receiving him with friendship; and there is every prospect of his reaching the capital of Yunan. We have already explained the efforts made by the Government of India to smooth Mr. Cooper's difficulties. Thus, there seems every chance that both expeditions, which seemed a short while ago each likely to fail, will now accomplish their object.

We have received from the Colonial Government an abstract return of a census lately taken in New Zealand, which is interesting as showing the rapid progress of the colony. The total white population is 219,000, showing an increase in three years, of 46,500. The estimated native population is 38,500. The quantity of land fenced has increased in ten years from 235,500 acres to 676,800 acres. The aggregate number of live stock has increased during the same period from 1,700,000 to 8,900,000. Of these 8,400,000 are sheep, 300,000 cattle, and 65,000 horses. 3,800,000 lbs. of butter and 1,300,000 lbs. of cheese are produced annually.

A Chefoo correspondent writing on the 26th instant, says—I hear Sir Rutherford is rather inclined to make enquiries how mining matters are managed in California and Australia. The Ministers know that, if gold exist, people will have it; and acknowledge that it is far better the mines should be worked legally than illegally. This looks well. The same Foreign "vagabonds" have again dug out the hole which was filled in before by order of the Taotai, and have reached the bottom, and found some fine specimens of "gold." We hear that some of the steamers running from Shanghai have been inconvenienced by the loss of their quarter-masters, who have left for the diggings. There are several parties "out" at present, who are earning about $2.50 a day, but little is heard of them. A new company started for the interior on the 31st ultimo. A correspondent sends us a programme of Races to be held at this port on the 25th and 26th instant. There are to be four events on each day.

The *Peking Gazette* confirms the report of the rebel defeat in Shantung, and restores to Li-hung-chang all the honors of which he had been deprived. Other Generals who were concerned are also rewarded.

A sort of clan fight appears to have taken place at Swatow, the 18th ult., in consequence of a row at a tea house in the English settlement. The *Daily Press* says:—On the evening of the 18th instant a body of 300 men, armed and equipped, crossed over from the north side of the river in boats, and on arrival made a deliberate attack on the town. It was evening when the fight commenced, and it continued without intermission for some three or four hours, during which time it is rumoured that no less than forty men were killed. The fight took place in the streets, and many were the atrocities that the parties on either side committed, among which may be mentioned, cutting and slicing of an enemy's dead body, &c. H. M.'s gunboat *Drake* was anchored off the town to protect the Europeans, and it was intended that her crew should go on shore in the event of further hostilities. Another fight was expected to take place the night the *Azof* left, that is the 19th, but owing to some mandarins having arrived, it was reported that a reconciliation between the contending parties would be brought about.

Hongkong papers inform us that the Report of Directors of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company recommends no dividend; but that the net profits, amounting to $13,564 be carried forward, and that the remaining capital $153,000 be called up to reduce the debt. The first six months of 1868 have shown a great falling off in receipts. The libel case *Regina* (at the instance of the Macao Government) v. *Saint*, progresses. Judgment was to be delivered on the 26th. It will be very strange, to us, if the defendant be not freely acquitted. The *China Mail* exposed the disgraceful coolie traffic carried on from Macao, in fitting terms. We are always glad to note the success of Medical Mission Hospitals. That at Canton seems no exception to the Rule. It is worthy of note that several native assistants are being educated there, and they are making considerable progress.

Yokohama papers contain most contradictory reports about the position of political affairs. The *Japan Times*, whose intelligence we have always found most reliable, says the Government is stable and strengthening its hold on the country. The *Japan Gazette*, on the other hand, produces apparent documentary evidence that some of the chief nobles, notably Chosiu and Mito, are withdrawing from its support. The same paper gives a translation of an interesting edict against native Christians, which will able found elsewhere.

Papers brought by the *Kin-shiu* speak of greater activity in the Hiogo market. Osaka is to be opened as a port of entry, on the 1st September; and the steamer *Flying Cloud* is to run between it and Kobe. European houses are being built.

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Editorial Selections.

CHINESE MECHANICAL SKILL.

THE following account of the first steamer ever built in China without Foreign assistance shows an interesting feature in the character of H. E. Tsêng-kwo-fan, while at the same time it exhibits a striking instance of the mechanical ingenuity of which the Chinese are capable.

In the third month of the first year of Tung-chi, an imperial edict called on the Governor-General of the two Kiang to search out men of talent and ingenuity, and versed in the arts and sciences, who should assist in improving the state of the Empire. Tsêng-kwo-fan selected six men of the best reputation in his jurisdiction, named Chow, Liu, Fong, Chau, Hwa and Ze. The latter, who is a native of Wu-se, was invited to an interview with Tsêng-kwo-fan at An-ching. When asked if he could build a steamer, Ze offered to make an attempt, and suggested that he should be allowed first to construct a working model of a marine engine. His ideas of a steam engine were at this time very vague. He had been on board a steamer, but had only watched the working of the engines from the deck. The only assistance he could derive was from a brief description of the steam-engine in a work on Natural Philosophy, translated and published by Dr. Hobson at the London Mission, Shanghai 1855. From this book he gathered enough of the principles of steam and the steam engine to begin his experiment. Having made a collection of Chinese tools, he commenced his model and completed it in three months. The boiler was made of a compound resembling zinc; the diameter of the cylinder was one inch and seven tenths, and the speed attained by the engine was 240 revolutions per minute. The model was taken to Tsêng-kwo-fan, who expressed his entire satisfaction and ordered a small steamer to be commenced, adding at the same time, by way of encouragement, that if the first or second attempt should fail the work must still be carried on.

After spending a year in preparing Chinese tools and apparatus and drawing up the plans, a screw-steam-boat was commenced in the tenth month of the second year of Tung-chi. When completed, however, it would only go about one *li*, and then come to a dead stop for want of steam. The reason was that Ze, having no model to work from, had no idea about the necessity for boiler-tubes, and so had made none. After some time he discovered his mistake, and at once set to work to change the form of the engine and vessel altogether. In the 3rd year of Tung-chi, the factory was removed from Anching to Nanking, after the latter city had been recaptured from the rebels. Here, a paddle-wheel steamer on a rather larger scale was commenced. In the succeeding year Tsêng-kwo-fan was ordered Northwards to quell the rebels. On leaving Nanking he commanded the building of the steamer to be carried on without sparing time or expense, the whole cost being defrayed from his own private resources. Much opposition was raised by the local officials, but in spite of all difficulties the task was completed in the fourth year of Tung-chi. On her trial trip on the Yang-tsze she went 225 *li* in less than fourteen hours against the stream, and returned with the stream in eight hours.

A few of the details of this triumph of Chinese ingenuity may be interesting. Total cost from first to last, including model, tools, apparatus &c., Tls. 8,000; measurement 25 tons; length 55 Chinese feet; high pressure engine; single cylinder, fixed obliquely, diameter 1 Chinese foot; length 2 feet; length of shaft 14 feet, diameter $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches; length of boiler 11 feet, diameter 2 feet 6 inches; tubes 49, length 8 feet, diameter 2 inches. The cabins are all abaft the shaft, the machinery occupying nearly all the fore part of the boat. The only Foreign material made use of in the entire construction is the iron employed in the shaft, the funnel, and parts of the boiler. This iron was purchased in the form of bar and sheet iron, native iron not being considered sufficiently reliable. All the tools and apparatus, together with the bolts and screws, valves, pressure guage, &c., were made under the direct supervision of Ze and his son, without foreign models or assistance. A glance at the rude and original manner in which the engine is constructed, is sufficient to place their statement beyond doubt.

The history of this steamer can be told in a few words. On the occasion of the first trip, two of Tseng-kwo-fan's sons were on board. When the eldest son, who has the rank of Earl, went to join his father in the north, this steamer towed his ship as far as Kao-Yiu. He was so pleased with the steamer's performance that he gave it the of 黃鵠 (Wong-kao) meaning "The Yellow Swan." He wrote out the characters himself in large size, and they were transferred and engraved in gold on the paddle boxes. The selection of this name is very appropriate, and shows considerable classical taste. The idea comes from a piece of ancient poetry said to have been composed by Kao-tsoo, the first Emperor of the Han dynasty B.C. 202. The lines relating to the Yellow Swan may be roughly translated :—

Loftily flies the Yellow Swan,
A thousand *li* at every motion clearing,
And, when her wings are fully grown,
Across the Four seas * meteor-like careering.
But what against her can be done,
While thus she darts the Four seas o'er?
Though men may have their nets and snares
How can such things avail them more?

The *Wong-kao* was retained in the service of Tsêng's family, and on the occasion of his wife's returning to Honan was appointed to act as an escort as far as she went up the Yang-tsze. The great lady herself went on board at parting, and looked at the engines. On the return of Tsêng-kwo-fan from the north, Ze and his son were ordered to navigate the *Wong-kao* to Shanghai, and leave her in charge of the Arsenal. At the same time, commissions were given both to father and son in the Arsenal, as supplementary officials. The *Wong-kao* reached her destination in the third Chinese month of last year, and was laid up at the Arsenal near the wharf, where she is still to be found.

It will be remembered that Peter the Great celebrated a fête at Cronstadt, in 1724, in honour of the "Little Grandsire," the small yacht which was the commencement of the Russian navy. That memorable little skiff is still carefully honoured and preserved as a memorial to future ages. The manner in which the *Wong-kao* has been treated affords a striking contrast. This first really Chinese steamer has been allowed to go almost entirely to ruin. The hull leaks in many places, and the machinery which cost so much hard thought and labour is consequently under water at high tides. A few months longer, under present circumstances, will see the last of the "Yellow Swan."

* The whole Empire.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

VERILY, if we may be pardoned the expression, the Chinese people that sat in darkness have seen a great light in the person of the Hon. Anson Burlingame, their Ambassador to the Courts of Europe and America. That gentleman's after dinner speech at New York, in responding to the toast of the evening, must take rank as one of the most brilliant flights of imaginative talent to which post-prandial eloquence has soared. The difficulty lies in conceiving how Mr. Burlingame conjured up so glorious a picture. He could not have had China in his mind—nor indeed any known country—when he spoke. There is none deserving the eulogy. He must have set himself to conceive a perfect land; and spoken of his ideal, giving it the name of China as he might of Eldorado. And it must be granted that his "dreamland" would be a pleasant place to live in. The nation which inhabits it is great, noble, splendid, numerous, homogeneous, learned, loyal, civilised, polite, patient, sober, industrious and free. It has faults. It has pride, prejudices, and conceits; but how could it be otherwise. How could a nation possessing these merits be otherwise than proud of its perfection, and prejudiced against the outer barbarians who rank so low by contrast? The pain lies in turning from this brilliant conception to the matter-of-fact land we do live in.

Apart, however, from this view of the case, Mr. Burlingame's speech is well worth perusal if only as giving an insight into the probable policy of the Embassy, and as inducing us to believe that its effect will be retrogressive instead of progressive. It is difficult to read the speech, full of flimsy oratory and special pleading as it is, without feeling vexed that the charge of the Embassy should have fallen on Mr. Burlingame's shoulders. At its outset, none of the treaty powers could have taken exception to the selection of an American as its head. In fact, the closer ties which were then being bound between China and the Continent of America, through the Pacific Mail line, rendered it almost politic for the general interests that the route of the Chinese Officials to Europe should be viâ America; and it was only fit that a citizen of the first country visited should hold the leading position in the Embassy. But it was also to be expected that, the honor of selection once conferred, its recipient would have remained cosmopolitan in thought, word, and deed; and that Mr. Burlingame's representations of Chinese affairs would have been based on truth. How far this has been the case, may be judged from a glance at the speech above referred to.

A correspondent of the London *Times* has commented briefly but very severely on Mr. Burlingame's reference to the "tyrannic policy" of some officials and residents in China; and we cannot but assume that some of that gentleman's remarks are aimed at one or more of his former fellow-plenipos. It is only fair to ask who are these tyrants in China? They cannot certainly exist among the merchants, who have as a rule, and for many years, simply asked that their treaty rights may be given freely and honestly. They cannot be numbered among the various Consular Officials whose aim in most cases has been to lead a quiet life, to let affairs arrange themselves as easily as possible, and to be dull and respectable media between treaty subjects and their respective Plenipos. A last and vague suspicion haunts us, that Mr. Burlingame must have differed from the Russian Minister, and that his courteous references to the "bitter boor," and the "Manchurian village" are in this way explained. Be this as it may, the Envoy's reference to the "tyrannic policy"—coming as it does from such a source—from so high an authority, and from one who is supposed to have left China on terms of the most perfect understanding with his former colleagues, is, to say the least, in questionable taste. Man is, of course, the slave of opportunity, and it is easy to see what a fine chance was given on this occasion for Mr. Burlingame's flight of fancy. Post-prandial speeches are not always the most truthful, and after dinner audiences are often content to accept facts with or without many grains of salt, while "fall talk" may probably go down without much comment; but even post-prandial license can hardly justify the highly-wrought eulogies of everything Chinese, in which Mr. Burlingame indulged.

The other parts of the speech are so truly ridiculous that we should not proceed further, did they not contain certain facts—stated as such—which ought to have been at once telegraphed to China as the latest news. The Chinese, we are told by this high authority, are willing to "strike off the shackles from trade" and to meet the inferior questions of transit dues. We commend these statements to our Chamber of Commerce, with the remark that, if these things are so, the long-winded correspondence which has been going on of late seems to have been entirely unnecessary. China, we are further told, "invites our missionaries to plant the shining cross on every hill and in every valley"—a laudable desire, remarkably illustrated by recent events at Yang-chow. We are also begged to remember that the embassy goes forward bearing in mind the great doctrine of Confucius. "Do not unto others what you would not have others do unto you"; and that the Chinese people is remarkable for its "unification of thought"—a doctrine which, so far as our experience goes, means "do others lest they do you."

Lastly, we are informed that the Chinese are a "loyal people," and that the nation has come favorably out of a thirteen years' war, with no national debt. Nothing is said as to the effeteness of the Chinese Government during that war, or of its present utter inability to put down any trumpery rebellion which may break out in those provinces, the security and quietness of which regulate the prosperity of foreign trade. These things are all kept carefully out of sight, and the delighted hearers at this New York dinner must have gone home with the idea that there was but one Power in China—and that the Hon. Anson Burlinghame was his prophet.

It may surprise many of our readers that a man of such known talents as Mr. Burlingame should spin out this long oration, standing, as in the days of Horace, on one leg and one idea—or that this 'weak washy everlasting flood' of nonsense would go down with people whose experience of China is not much less than his own. The result of the mission will now be watched by China residents with more than former interest, seeing that its Head has plainly intimated his adhesion to the "noli me tangere" principle; and, while dilating to his charmed hearers on the Chinese wish for progress, has suppressed the fact that conservatism in China means stagnation, not to say retrogradation. We must confess, we are disappointed. We thought well of the mission as a political step. It seemed to imply a willingness to meet foreign advances; and Mr. Burlingame's experience in China seemed to fit him to be its Head. But if this speech is to be taken as a criterion, he seems to think China perfect, and Europe aggressive. And this is hardly a desirable frame of mind in which to approach the questions for a solution of which foreigners are now pressing.

FENG-SHUEY.

POPULAR report attributes Ting-jih-cheng's rapid rise to the influence of his patron Li. But a suspicion has lately occurred to us, that this is a popular error. Ting owes his advancement to the discovery of Feng-shuey. As pointed out last week in the *North-China Herald*, to him belong the honor and glory of having first raised up Feng-shuey as an argument against foreign enterprise. The demolition of the Pootung telegraph first introduced this obstacle to foreign notice, and first cast a suspicion on Ting's supposed liberality. The occurrence will be remembered by most people. Mr. Reynolds tried to "rush" the line of posts by erecting them in a night, trusting that the accomplished fact would be recognised. But an inhabitant of one of the villages along the road unfortunately died while they were standing, and his death was attributed to their evil influence. Ting, then Taotai of Shanghai, backed up this view; saying "there was no doubt

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that the man who died, must have died because the Feng-shuey were violated; though, as Mr. Reynolds did not commit the murder designedly, as the sad result had followed from his ignorance and not from malice, he (Ting) felt justified in waving that claim on his life which might in strict justice be enforced." The man who wrote this rubbish is now talked of as heir presumptive to Tsen-kwo-fan on the vice-regal throne at Nanking and in the Imperial Commissionership for Foreign Affairs, at the five southern ports. The rise and progress of the Feng-shuey obstacle, since July 1865, has only exceeded in rapidity that of its originator. We do not, of course, mean to say that Ting originated Feng-shuey; but that he, first, relied on it as an argument and excuse against the introduction of foreign "ideas" What Chinese Official has ever rendered a higher service; and what reward can be too great? The Russian Charivari once drew a picture of Prince Gortschakoff, hearing from Sebastopol that the Allies were opening trenches before it. He knew the city was comparatively undefended; had believed it lost; but, on receiving the news, executed a *pas de seul*, exclaiming in the exuberance of his joy "I have saved Sebastopol." We can imagine Ting and his official superiors, indulging in a similar manifestation of delight. What was the safety of Sebastopol, compared with the protection of China against the allied onslaught of steam and electricity?

The Chinese must, in effect, be as surprised as Prince Gortschakoff was, at our readiness to accept as insuperable a purely imaginative obstacle. For the obstruction is only apparent in either case—obstructive only because the imagination always tends to heighten difficulties which disappear when grappled with. One successful mode of grappling with Feng-shuey was lately pointed out by a correspondent from Hangchow. A dragon-shaped hill had been discovered in the neighborhood, which possessed the virtue of landing its possessor on the throne of China. But this virtue was expelled by building a pagoda on the head of the image. Our correspondent characterised this as a sort of sit-on-is-ed idea; and if Foreign officials had sat, metaphorically, on the Fengshuey argument when first raised, we have no doubt it would have been as easily conquered. Superstitions of this kind are always troublesome when they really actuate a people; but we do not believe the people entertain a care on the subject of Feng-shuey, as applied to mines, railways and telegraphs, that dollars or pagodas would not speedily overcome. The mines once worked in Shantung were closed on account of local disturbances, not of Feng-shuey; and objection to the presence of foreigners—from a conscious inability, probably, to maintain order—is now the real cause of mandarin objection to gold-mining, far more than that anxiety for the "people's Feng-shuey" which Shantung Taotais loudly urge. Foreign Consuls, and even H.B.M. Minister must sometimes reflect with wonder on the rapid growth of Feng-shuey into a recognised diplomatic argument. It would be interesting to know whether its ready acceptance as such, impresses the Chinese with an idea that we are amenable to reason, or that we are open to humbug. It seems to us, that it must have decidedly the latter effect. For many of the educated Chinese no more believe in Feng-shuey than we do. Probably the best way to overcome it, apart from quoting the Imperial edict declaring it illegal, would be to request the officials to define exactly what it means, and how it operates. We ought at least to indicate what we do think of it, in order to show that we put no faith in what is believed mainly by the most illiterate only among themselves.

CHINA.

The recent eulogy which has been passed by the Chinese envoy, Mr. Burlingame, on the institutions of the Middle Kingdom, is by no means the first glowing encomium which has been delivered by Foreigners on the subject. When reading the description of the land, which the glowing imagination of the eloquent speaker conjured up, we were reminded strangely enough of a volume issued by a distinguished Jesuit, in the middle of the 17th century. As this work is not often met with, we propose to give a resumé of certain chapters bearing on the matter before us.

The title page of the work introduces us to "The History of the great and Renowned Monarchy of China, wherein all the particular Provinces are accurately described; as also the Dispositions, Manners, Learning, Laws, Militia, Government, and Religion of the People; Together with the Traffic and Commodities of that country, lately written in Italian by F. Alvarez Semedo, a Portugess, after he had resided twenty-two years at the Court and other famous cities of that kingdom. Now put into English by a person of quality. Printed by E. Tyler for John Crook, and are to be sold at his shop at the sign of the Ship in St. Paul's Churchyard 1655." The work, issued under such distinguished auspices, is in truth a very readable book. It exhibits the Father as a man of varied learning, tireless energy, and simple faith. He is very unostentatious, and the chapters in which he describes the "first beginnings of the preaching of the Gospel in China" are perfect models of missionary reports. Indeed, it is not easy to read them without feeling an earnest wish that some such spirit as that which animated Ricci and Valignan could be infused into the modern Protestant pioneers of the Gospel. Our present business, however, is with another portion of the work. The institutions of the Empire, then governed by the Ming dynasty, seem to have impressed the calm and observant jesuit almost as favourably as they have lately impressed the ardent Representative of Progress. In a chapter headed, quaintly enough, "Of some particular things which do facilitate and rectifie the Government in China," we read warm encomiums on certain customs and practices of the court and people, which are as difficult to discern now, as the originals of Mr. Burlingame's highly tinted picture. It is interesting to read that "the king doth bear the charges of his officers, furnishing them with all manner of expenses, by this means taking from them all occasions which might through their necessities either engage them to several persons or run them much into debt; obliging them, by the same means, more strictly to observe the laws and to walk more directly in the paths of justice." It is amusing for us, knowing what we know of the China of to-day, to hear that "the mandarins in treating with the subjects are very warie and circumspect, never discoursing nor treating in secret with any, but always publicly; so that every one may be witness to what they say." The precaution against the bestowal or receipt of "gratifications" has also we believe fallen into disuse in the present day. We learn "that no person of the mandarin's house, whether they be sons, cousins, or servants, that dwell with them, may go out to visit, converse, or treat of any business, for fear lest they should receive any bribe, or present." Mandarins we are told are rigorously punished. 1st. If they sell justice, by receiving bribes, they lose their offices and are sent home to their houses. 2nd, if they be rigorous and cruel, punishing men beyond all humanity, they lose both their office and honour, and are put into the rank of the common people. 3rd, if they be negligent, or careless in their government, they lose their office but retain still the Ensignes of their dignities. 4th, if they be hasty and precipate, and not delibrate enough in giving their judgment, these are abased to lower offices; as from a Governor to a Judge, and the like. 5th, If they be too young and their actions light and juvenile, these are likewise degraded, and employed in lower charges. These are specimens of the checks which appeared to the astute Jesuit to operate favourably in maintaining prosperity and order in the land of his adoption. The rules he observed and registered with such care doubtless exist to this day; but the wide difference between theory and practise which acquaintanceship with China exhibits, had not been vividly presented to the eye of the Missionary. The "rectification" of the government of the flowery land does not consist in the multiplication of good laws or the theoretical improvement of existing institutions. Chinese legislation, like the articles of the Treaty of Tientsin, only want carrying out. The secluded scholar who spent his life in mastering the theory of Chinese jurisprudence and the Doctrines of their great writers, might well be pardoned for forming the high opinion of both which Alvarez Semedo expressed three hundred years ago; but this forgiveness cannot, we fear, with propriety be extended to a Diplomat of the 19th century, who has not lived a life of scholarly seclusion but of busy interference and practical activity. Eulogies on the theoretical perfection of Chinese administration are not unbecoming, from a man who saw China from a peculiar point of view, when China was at its best estate; but they are singularly out of place when uttered by a political man who is an Apostle of Progress, and when the object of them is an Empire not in its glory, but in the lowest stage of political decrepitude.

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS.

We extract from an Indian paper, an interesting article on the native press and the subjects dealt with by it. Few, probably, who have not lived in India are aware how great is the number of vernacular newspapers published there, or how large is their circulation. As a rule, too, they comment sensibly on passing events. There are some prints which emulate the Fenian publications of Dublin; but these are the exception. Even on these no check is placed. They write freely what they choose. If a similar taste would grow up in China—a similar rage, to quote Matthew Arnold, for "letting thought and consciousness play freely round" current questions, a little light would perhaps find its way into the dark recesses of the Chinese official mind, and enable it to appreciate railways, telegraphs and coal mines, as intelligently as do the educated natives of Hindostan.

MINING IN CHINA.

The steamer *Costa Rica*, now due at this port, will probably have on board the Hon. J. Ross Browne, the new American Minister to China. The previous career of this gentleman gives some assurance that the mining question, now agitating the foreign community of China, will be the first to receive his attention. As special Commissioner for the collection of mining statistics, he reported very fully and ably to the U.S. Congress in 1866, upon the mineral resources of the states and territories west of the Rocky Mountains. And his reports have been already printed and made public. Accredited to China with a presidential appointment which the state of California successfully secured for him, it would be passing strange if the American Minister could not battle against the Imperial exclusiveness, whose disturbing power, under the name of the People's Fung-shuey, is so frequently felt in China; and now, especially, in the mines of Shantung.—Witness the Taoutae's despatch of the 20th July 1868, endorsed by several Foreign Consuls of this port! Both Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Browne can well afford to take high ground in urging a liberal policy on the Chinese, for the benefit of the latter as well as of their own nationals. They can demonstrate to the Imperial Court that several tens of thousands of Chinese are now, at this present time, working in the mines of Australia and California, where the "Peoples' Fung-shuey" is unknown, but where all people are allowed to fill their coffers in peace and quietness. It may be justly concluded that the coming Minister will bring with him, to the foreign Councils at Peking, some knowledge of this all-important subject. We hope that, by the light of this knowledge, the Fung-shuey dead-lock will be attacked and overcome, and the great question of the day,—the opening of mines in China,—satisfactorily resolved.

HAKODADI.

A correspondent sends us an extraordinary report from Hakodadi. About the 18th August, a barque arrived there, dismasted, with forty Chinese on board, but without a single European—master or crew, or a chart or compass. The Chinese declared that the master officers and crew left in their boats, taking compasses and papers, and abandoning them to their fate. They show coolie contracts dated June 1867, for the Italian barque *Providenza*, and declare that they left Macao about six months ago, for Peru. So far their story might have been believed; but for the suspicious circumstance of blood marks being found in the cabin. As it was, the Japanese Government have taken them in charge, pending further enquiry. There is nothing to establish the identity of the ship, except the coolie certificates and the fact that the bell bears the name "Bertha."

PEKING.

A correspondent writes that he hears revision of the treaty is postponed till after the return of the Chinese embassy from Europe. If so, the question becomes interesting, when is this likely to occur? The report gains truth from the fact that Sir Rutherford's return to England is deferred till the close of next year. Our correspondent strongly advocates Sir Harry Parkes as his successor. He does not believe the Chinese would think of former times as an objection; and urges that he has a knowledge of China and Chinese which it would take a new man half a life time to acquire. And at present we want a man with this knowledge and also with energy—a man the Chinese will fear. But even all these good abilities will be thrown away unless he is backed up by the Home Government. And latterly the Government appears to have been intent on party squabbles, to the exclusion of any such trifling interests as those which centre in China

TIENTSIN.

About 16 days back the Chinese authorities at Tientsin declared that within 20 days time the rebellion in Chihli province would be brought to an end; and late on the evening of the 20th instant the Consuls received a message from his Excellency the Superintendent of the Three Northern Treaty ports, acquainting them that the rebels had been totally destroyed and the whole of the country they had been occupying for some months past was then entirely in the possession of the imperial forces; and that the rebel chief Changtsung-yu had destroyed himself by drowning. I was lately told by a reliable authority that the monthly war expenditure on the imperial forces in this province amounted to over 160,000 taels of silver. The greater part of this outlay will at once cease, as the army will be disbanded without delay. As this province and the neighbouring provinces of Shanse, Shantung, Honan, and Shense will henceforth be in the enjoyment of tranquility; and as the bulk of the crops throughout the breadth and length of the North of China have been this year so far above the average in comparison with late years, both as to quantity and quality, foreigners may naturally expect to see an enormous business done in all kinds of imports from now on till the end of the current season. Nothing has yet appeared in the *Peking Gazette* relative to the conclusion of the rebellion, but we shall no doubt see memorials and edicts in the next early numbers giving a list of the promotions, decorations and honors received by the high Military Imperial Commanders who have been acting against the rebels. At present there are

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no foreign Men-of-War at Tientsin, the Naval War vessel here being the Chinese Government gun-boat *Hwa-fuh-paou*, which I imagine will soon leave here for Foochow whence she came to this port.

The imports which are daily coming here by foreign craft are soon disposed of, and are speedily pushed into the interior to the North, North-East, and West.

* * * *

22nd August, 1868.

YANGCHOW.

It has now been ascertained beyond doubt that the Literary class were the Chief promoters of the recent outrage at Yangchow. The natives say, that they were encouraged to get up a riot against the Missionaries in consequence of the Revd. Mr. Taylor having been foiled by the Ch'e Hsien in getting a house inside the City of Chinkiang. The Ch'e Hsien is well known for his antagonism to foreigners—he is the same man that was removed from Shanghai in May 1867, for having unjustifiably flogged a Municipal policeman—and he recently checked every attempt of the missionaries to rent a house from the natives. Consular assistance was invoked with only doubtful success, and the Ch'e Hsien had the satisfaction of feeling that he was too much for the Consul and the Missionary. The circumstance became in a short time the subject of common conversation in the Tea-houses; it next spread to Yang-chow and became the gossip there, and the result was, that the Literary brotherhood, who are par excellence the most conceited and obstructive class in China, decided on expelling the detested foreigners from their city. They were emboldened by the success already gained in Chinkiang, and they naturally concluded that if a Ch'e Hsien had gained the upper hand of both the Consul and the Missionaries, they had nothing to fear.

For ten days previous to the outrage of the 22nd instant the walls and houses of the city were covered with placards of an inflammatory nature. It was said that the foreigners were stealing children and boiling them into medicine. Stones were frequently thrown at their windows and crowds collected daily in front of the house and mobbed and insulted the inmates when opportunity offered. These matters were brought under the prefect's notice by Mr. Taylor, and both his and the Che Hsien's protection were invoked. It was pointed out to them that unless steps were taken to stop such calumnies and riotous exhibitions, a breach of the peace would be inevitable. To these requests Mr. Taylor received only evasive replies, and it became at once evident from the attitude of the officials that, instead of trying to suppress the popular hostility, they rather encouraged it. Day after day the results were renewed; crowds surrounded the house from morning till night, and no attempt was even made to remove the anonymous and objectionable placards.

On Saturday the 22nd inst., matters were brought to a crisis by a report that 24 additional children had been killed and partially eaten by the Missionaries. An infuriated mob of several thousand people collected round the house in the afternoon; and under the influence of the ringleaders they shortly broke into the premises, tore down the windows and doors, and drove the inmates to the upper part of the house for protection.

What followed has been related previously in your columns. The house was in a short time wrecked and looted and it was only by the merest accident that the lives of the inmates were saved. Two of the ladies were seriously wounded and another, who was within a month of her confinement, had to jump from a window 15 feet from the ground. It is feared that Mr. Reid has lost his eye and some of the other gentlemen have also been severely injured. One scoundrel who got into the upper part of the house attempted to pull the wedding ring from Mrs. Taylor's finger and felt the persons of the other ladies for watches and money. The clothes of all were torn from their backs, and one reverend gentleman had but one leg of his trousers left, when he was rescued by the prefect's guard.

One of the worst features of this case is, that since the arrival of the missionary party here the Ch'e-foo (prefect) has seized the men who let the house to Mr. Taylor and tortured them in order to make them confess that the missionaries did really destroy the children. In this way he wants to wreak his vengeance on the natives who leased their place to foreigners, and he also expects to get some evidence which would give an apparent justification for his recent inaction.

It is to be hoped that determined and energetic action will be taken in this matter and an example made which will have the effect of preventing similar outrages in future. The ringleaders who incited and hounded on the mob should be promptly and rigourously punished; the Prefect and Ch'e Hsien should be both degraded and declared incapable of again serving in any official capacity, and the house in which the missionaries lived should be repaired at the government expense and restored to them. With regard to the ringleaders it is of the utmost importance that a lasting example should be made of them. To spare them would be to encourage similar outrages in future; it might lead to loss of life elsewhere, and eventually perhaps bring about a war. Immunity from punishment in a country like China is always fraught with danger; the people can not understand forbearance, and the officials would be sure to take advantage of any such lenity and assure them that it was the result of fear and impotence rather than of a tolerant policy. The mildest penalty for those men should be a public bamboooing and a cangue round their necks at the city gates for three weeks. Care should be taken that the real offenders are punished and not hired substitutes. Unless this is done there will be little hope for peace and quiet for Foreigners in this part of China.

It is also to be hoped that prompt action will be taken. We all know what a reference to Peking means; and the Chinese are beginning to know it likewise. The lesson is being daily forced upon them that a Consul is really nobody, and that a Consul's power is simply nil. Now if there is anything a Chinaman has a contempt for it is an official without power. Titular rank and dignity may be very well elsewhere but in China they would be nothing without substantial power to back them up. The Chinese Government feel this when they entrust such large powers to their officials in the provinces; they know very well that, without it, their authority would never be respected. They have been taught by a long experience that if the provincial authorities are to be of any use they must have the lictors' fasces at their back. Reference to Peking may be all very good in its way, but when a Government so jealous as that of Peking sees that it has its limits, I think we might take a lesson from them. Sooner or later we will have to do so if we want our Consuls respected. As matters stand at present, they are little better than nonentities. The power that they once had to settle questions on the spot has been withdrawn from them. A judicious display of force might have prevented troubles and obviated some serious difficulties during the last seven years, without endangering in the least our international relations. H. M's. Minister has thought differently however, and has taken all the responsibility on himself. How he has succeeded—let the public judge.

Law Reports.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 4th, 1868.

Before C. W. GOODWIN Esq.

A-YUNG *v.* MASTER & OWNERS OF "*Trebolgan.*"

Claim for $2,242 for necessaries supplied.

Mr. Harwood for plaintiff.

Mr. Eames for defendant.

With Mr. Eames' consent the petition was amended to show that no owner or partner was resident within the jurisdiction of the Court.

Mr. HARWOOD explained that this was a claim for work done and goods supplied. He enumerated the items, which, he believed, were not disputed by defendant. A great part of the claim was for provisions and stores supplied, and lay therefore clearly *in rem*. He called

A-YUNG, partner in A-yung & Co., hands in accounts. I had a charge between May and July against ship *Trebolgan* of $246; another claim of $100 balance for provisions and stores supplied; another $1,003.18; another $230.52; another $68.80 all for provisions. I have received on account $425.69. I acted as stevedore for *Trebolgan* between May and July. My claim on that account is $440. The provisions were supplied on account of the ship, at the request of the Captain.

Mr. EAMES admitted that the accounts were correct. The only question was as to the remedy.

Some discussion ensued as to whether stowage services were necessaries.

Mr. EAMES was inclined to regard them as not strictly necessary; unless they could be held to be so under certain clauses (quoted) of 26 Vic. and of the rules of Court. But there had been law suits and expense enough about this vessel. And if the Court were satisfied of the correctness of the other claims, and determined to give judgment for them, Captain Lewis was willing to include this item in the lump, rather than have another suit. The expense of loading could be included in a bottomry bond; but the awkward feature was that in England and America, stowage was not considered necessary. The question was whether the Act meant to include it among necessaries.

Mr. HARWOOD quoted a case in favour of the claim.

T. LEWIS, master of "*Trebolgan.*" None of my owners are resident in China. The items charged in A-yung's accounts have been received for use of the ship. His account is correct.

Mr. EAMES said if it seemed proper to the Court, the plaintiffs were willing to let judgment be entered for the full amount under the terms of an agreement (handed in) by which the principal creditors agreed to a division of the proceeds of sale of the ship on the same terms as A-yung.

The COURT was inclined to give judgment only for the amount of the claim for necessaries, and to reserve the other items for future consideration.

Mr. HARWOOD pointed out that the avoidance of further drain on the estate by litigation, was A-yung's only motive for agreeing to forego his prior claim and agree in a pro ratâ division of proceeds.

After some further discussion, the defendants agreed to take a verdict for the amount claimed, minus the stevedore bill; and to file that as a claim against the assets.

After some difficulty in arriving at the right amount, judgment was given for plaintiffs for $1,222 80.

Mr. EAMES next lodged a claim for wages against the ship, on behalf of the captain.

T. LEWIS.—I have been master of *Trebolgan* three years and seven months. My rate of pay is £300 a year. My wages have not been paid. There is now due to me $4,000 more or less. I have also made some payments on account of the ship since she came into port.

Claim allowed. An account of the Captain's wages to be taken in Chambers.

Mr. WHITE put in a claim for Tls. 167.9 for goods supplied by G. Arosenius.

The COURT thought these claims had better be proved in Chambers. They lay against the residue if there were any. And it seemed premature to bring them forward now.

Mr. EAMES was under the impression that all claims of the same class proved before any money was paid out, came in *pro rata*.

After some further conversation,

T. LEWIS, Master of *Trebolgan*, admitted that he had been supplied with the goods in question, and that the amount claimed was due.

Claim allowed—Account to be settled in Chambers.

R. MACKENZIE for Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., claimed $446.83 balance of account, for necessaries supplied to ship *Trebolgan*.

Claim allowed as before.

H. B. M. BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 3rd, 1868.

Before G. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re E. Warden.

Mr. F. D. BARNES, Attorney for Captain Jamieson, put in an affidavit of debt for Tls. 2,390.65—Admitted.

H. HERTZ on behalf of the Italian Consul, claimed Tls. 2,790.49 on the estate of V. Sudano—Admitted.

Mr. ROGGERS claimed Tls. 37.22 for Municipal taxes—Admitted, to be paid in full.

A dividend of Tls. 4 per cent was declared.

TIENTSIN, Aug. 10, 1868.

Before J. MONGAN, *H. B. M. Consul.*

Re J. A. T. Meadows.

Judgment was delivered in this case as follows:—

When the bankrupt in this case applied for his discharge on the 3rd ultimo, it was opposed by Mr. M. G. Moore, the Tientsin Agent of the Comptoir d'Escompte, upon an allegation of breach of trust. Mr. Moore, however, has withdrawn his opposition, and the charge then made against Mr. Meadows is thus, as far as the Court is concerned, neither proved nor disproved, but abandoned.

I am free therefore from the necessity of pronouncing any judgment upon it, as I am not bound to travel beyond the evidence before me, and the question for me to consider now is, whether on the evidence which has been brought before the Court during the progress of this case, I am justified or not in granting the bankrupt an unconditional discharge.

With reference generally to his conduct as a debtor, there is one very important circumstance in his favour, namely, the fact that the estate will pay a good dividend, a fact which affords a fair presumption that a bankrupt has not been guilty of reckless trading nor speculated to an unjustifiable extent. The liabilities of the bankrupt in round numbers, amount to Tls. 44,544, and the sums already collected by the Assignees on account of the estate to Tls. 12,562, whilst the property that has still to be realised and the good debts may be fairly estimated at Tls. 5,886, and, in addition to this, the claim of one of the secured creditors, amounting to Shanghai Tls. 6,342.22, has been reduced by the payment of Chefoo Tls. 2,970.30, resulting from the sale of the Chefoo properties.

At the time of Mr. Meadows' failure, his capital, as shewn by the results of the public sales of his property which have since taken place, was nearly all sunk in buildings at Tientsin and Chefoo, and was not therefore immediately available when he had got into difficulties, to meet the demands of any creditors to a large amount who might press for payment. The capital, however, though locked up, so to speak, in bricks and mortar, still existed, and he obtained credit, no doubt on the strength of his being the possessor of that land and property which even in the present depressed state of the market, has sold for Tls. 13,750.

In thus trading on credit which, to a great extent at least, was created by the possession of this house and land property, the bankrupt was not trading by means of fictitious capital, nor do I think that his insolvency is attributable to rash and hazardous speculation, within the meaning of the words of the Act of 1861, if the rashness and hazard be tested by the chances of success as commercial ventures which his speculations had at the time that they were entered into, and not by his inability at that time to meet possible future losses if those ventures should prove failures.

So far so well. In one respect, however, it has been shewn in evidence that the bankrupt acted wrongly. I do not say he did so knowingly, he may have erred through ignorance; but nevertheless he must rectify that wrong as the precedent condition of an otherwise unconditional discharge.

In his examination by Mr. Moore he stated that he had kept back a Jacob's rifle, a revolver, two horses not purchased out of his allowance, and some books of reference, and he said at the same time that he had given up all the property to which he considered his creditors had any claim; but the creditors *had* a right to these horses, books and weapons according to the Act of 1861, which requires a bonâ fide delivery of all a bankrupt's effects, except the necessary wearing apparel of himself, his wife and children.

He was therefore clearly not entitled to keep back the above-mentioned property, without the previous consent at least of the main body of his creditors, and I doubt his being entitled to do so without the consent of all his creditors. It would be dangerous, I think, for an unprofessional Court to admit that what is required of bankrupts by the Act in England is not required of them equally by the Act in China, and it is of the very essence of our Bankruptcy Law that the debtor, who seeks through it a discharge from his liabitities, must, as a sine quâ non, give up, as the statutes enact, all his property and effects for distribution amongst his creditors.

I shall now grant the bankrupt his discharge, which will be signed and delivered out to him on Thursday, the 10th September, 1868, at 1 P.M., provided no appeal be instituted before that date, and provided that, in the mean time, he hands over to the Creditors' Assignee for sale by public auction, the before-mentioned rifle and revolver, two horses and books of reference which this Court now requires him to give up.

MIXED COURT.

Shanghai, Sept. 3rd, 1868.

Before CHUN, *Tung-che*, and Dr. JENKINS, *U. S. Consular Assessor.*

M. T. YATES *v.* WEI-YUEN-CHONG.

It will be remembered that this case came on for hearing on the 24th ultimo, and was then adjourned. The question raised was concerning the validity of a security chop given the plaintiff by the defendant.

WEI-YUEN-CHONG, on examination, was understood to say that he merely secured the tenant as being a respectable man, and had no intention whatever of guaranteeing the payment of the rents accruing under the Lease; also that, if the case was decided against him in this Court, he would appeal to the Taoutai, as he did not consider himself liable.

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A long discussion then ensued between the parties, when it ultimately appeared that the plaintiff was willing to compromise the case by reducing the rent from Tls 780 to Tls. 550 per annum during the remainder of the Lease. To avoid the expense of further litigation the defendant agreed thereto.

The Chinese magistrate suggested that the terms of compromise should be embodied in the form of a fresh agreement, which might be prepared by Mr. Cowie.

The case was then settled, and it was understood that the rent Tls. 550 for the current year should be paid on Saturday the 5th inst.—*(Recorder.)*

Correspondence.

MISSIONARY SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Differ as people may about the relative importance of education, there is scarcely room for two opinions as to its positive and independent value. If man lives for any purpose at all, the culture of his intellect and his affections must be to him an object of incalculable moment. In its widest sense, indeed, the term education may be held to embrace all that is meant by improvement, development, and regeneration. But even in its ordinary and restricted signification, education is at last beginning to make its claims felt in a manner which will no longer admit of evasion. It is almost like a new element in the body-politic, working its way with an energy sufficient to disturb the foundations of society; and in England especially, almost the last country in Christendom in which the claims of education have been acknowledged, the progress of the new idea is likely to produce strange effects. That the movement in England should have reacted with some degree of violence on Indian society is only natural; nor would it be remarkable if its pulsations were feebly felt even in this remote outpost of western civilisation. That this is in fact the case, is shewn by the recent discussions on the subject which have been carried on in your columns. But with regard to these, it must have been a matter of disappointment to many who are interested that the debate was not carried somewhat further, to a point where some useful truth might have been elicited. In a country where missionaries and others have been engaged in teaching for so many years, surely their method and their success are well worthy of careful scrutiny. What precisely do they teach? and how do they teach it? I cannot help thinking that a discussion on this subject that would take a practical and analytical turn, would be of great service—and I am sure that however much parties may disagree in opinion, all earnest men would approach the subject in a calm unbiassed spirit and with mutual respect, if only the issue promised to be practically useful. At present how little do the opponents of Missionaries know what Missionaries have done and are doing? Now and again we hear of some ill-instructed fanatic ranting to a grimy mob at a street corner and calling down on himself and his cause the scorn of the Mandarins, and we loll back in our chairs and say "Bosh," But of real intimate acquaintance with the chapels and schools of all kinds which are kept alive in silent faith, by obscure men and women, we know little or nothing. At one time indeed the missionaries seemed to take the public into their confidence, and conducted a very admirable school under the auspices of the "Church Missionary Society," and by the support of the foreigners of Shanghai. I have always heard that the school was a most efficient one. What has become of it now? All I can learn about it is, that the plot of ground on which it stood was sold for a prodigious sum of money, and as if it had fulfilled its destiny, the school became extinct. But there must be many other educational establishments in Shanghai, poorer no doubt, but possessed of greater vitality, which would afford data for canvassing the whole question. We have seen in Ancient Albums photographs taken in the earlier days of Shanghai, of "So and so" "and her pupils," an interesting group that looked as if they might form the raw material for any thing. Some of the seminaries must be still in existence, and those who are interested in the spread of knowledge among the Chinese, could not do better than to inform themselves accurately of the condition of these schools. No Royal Commissions are available here to assist public, but it has never been alleged against the Missionaries that they shunned investigation of their work, and next to their telling their own tale, an outsider's account of them would undoubtedly be welcome to many persons.

A LAYMAN.

Public Meetings.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 1st Sept., 1868.

(Extracts.)

Bund Line.—The Chairman stated that an informal meeting of Bund lot holders had been held on the 25th ultimo, with a view of ascertaining if some basis for a plan for a new bund could be proposed upon which the Bundholders would unite, and which would be likely to be acceptable to the whole body of Landrenters. The attempt was unsuccessful, there being no unaminity of sentiment upon the subject, and as under these circumstances it seemed useless to press the matter at present, he should propose the following resolutions for the consideration of the Council.

Mr. Yates remarked that it seemed scarcely just that the bundholders should have power to control such an important matter.

Mr. Cunningham said that they claimed no more than had been accorded to them by the land regulations, and by the action of the community since the settlement was established. It was not a new right, and it was only a negative one as they also could do nothing without the consent of the community.

Mr. Michie asked whether a plan, throwing the whole section acquired from the river, into an extension of the Public Garden, with streets through to the wharves, had been proposed and whether on such a scheme the community could not unite.

Mr. Maccall said, that would add Tls. 25,000 to the cost of the improvement, according to the value of the land acquired and which would otherwise be taken and paid for by the Bundholders; and the public finance would not bear such a cost for a luxury.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. Cunninghan seconded by Mr. Michie, and

Unanimously resolved.—No. 334.—That, it being impossible to offer a plan for the rebuilding of the Bund which will at the same time be accepted by the bund lot holders, and approved by the general body of land renters, it is inexpedient to call a special meeting for the consideration of the subject. But the Council consider this measure as one of ever increasing importance, both because of the necessity for preventing further injury to the river frontage, and of the need for greater landing facilities, and that it should form a prominent subject for discussion at the first general meeting of Land Renters.

Hard Labor Prisoners.—The following correspondence at the instance of the Council, respecting the hard labor prisoners' system, has passed between the Consular Body and H. E. the Taotai.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1868.

To His Excellency YING,
Toutai, &c., &c., Shanghai.

SIR,—The Municipal Council represent to the Consuls as follows:—

The system of hard labor has proved very useful, particularly in deterring from the commission of petty offences, Cantonese house boys. &c.

But it is found to cost the Council more than the labour of the prisoners comes to, as will be seen by the following statement:

To feed a man costs from 80 to 90 cash a day, say for one month	$2.50
To clothe him as required by the rules, costs	1.00
To guard ten men, one native constable is required at $12.50 per month; say to guard one man.....	1.25
In all, exclusive of medicines, irons, tools, &c., each man costs say .... or about the same as a free coolie.	$4.75

It is manifest that men chained together, and many of them unused to work, cannot do so much as a free coolie.

The Council believing that it is not the intention of the Chinese government to require the Municipality to pay for the expense of punishing its subjects, and that it will yet be unwilling to put an end to a sort of correction that has been peculiarly useful, desires the Consuls to represent to you the propriety of making an allowance sufficient to meet the actual loss which will be sustained by the Council in continuing it.

They estimate this as at least 60 cash per day for each man.

The undersigned Members of a Committee appointed by all Consuls to consider and act in the matter, now have to advise you that they have gone into the subject with the Consul's Watch Committee; and that they believe the position taken up by the Council is perfectly just and fair, and to request you to make the allowance indicated.

The average number of Hard Labor Prisoners for the year has been about 9 a day; and in all probability the number will not hereafter exceed an average of 10.

It will of course be right for the Council to furnish an exact statement of the number of prisoners, during the present year, and for Taotai to make an allowance at the rate indicated, so that the outlay of the Council on this account may be met.

We have, etc., etc.,

(Signed) GEO. F. SEWARD,
U.S. Consul-General,
" W. H. MEDHURST,
H.B.M.'s Consul.
" GEO. BASIL DIXWELL,
H.I.R. M's. Vice-Consul,

Shanghai, 24th August, 1868.

Toutai to Consular authorities of the United States of America, Great Britain and Russia.

The Toutai begs to acknowledge receipt of the joint despatch by the Consuls of U. S. America, Great Britain, and Russia, on the 22nd inst. referring to him the question of making good the loss incurred by the Municipal Council from the value of the work of the hard Labor Prisoners being less than the expense they involve.

The Toutai begs to point out that the system of giving sentence of hard labor by the Mixed Court was initiated for the purpose of lessening the number sent into the Hsien, of prisoners guilty of theft, gambling, etc., and was merely a (temporary) expedient called for by the circumstances. Now however the Mixed Court Weiyuán has the instruments of punishment, the Cangue and bamboo, and is able to give immediate effect to sentences of the kind sanctioned by the laws of China.

Even should the Hard labor system be continued, the Toutai feels himself unable to apply to the high authorities to make good the loss incurred, however small that loss may be—since the labor performed is done in the settlement and the punishment is moreover not recognised by the laws of China.

Translated by
(Sig.) W. G. STRONACH.

This correspondence seeming to be conclusive upon the subject of Hard Labor Prisoners, that system was declared to be abandoned.

Land Regulations.—Revised code of land regulations passed by Land Renters in 1868. The Council has for some time past been in correspondence with the various Consuls at this Port, respecting the new Code of Land Regulations, urging further application to their respective Governments. Very satisfactory replies have been received from most of the Consuls, especially from the U. S. Consul General, the Consuls General for France, Sweden and Norway, and Consul General for Portugal, H. B. M's. Consul etc., etc., and it is hoped that at no very distant date the new Regulations may come into force.

Proclamations.

EDICT AGAINST CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

(Japan Gazette.)

"Although the sect of the Christians has been already centuries ago persecuted most rigorously by the Bankfu government, its entire extermination had not been arrived at. As however the number of the followers of the Christian doctrine had lately considerably augmented in the village of Urakami, near Nagasaki, whose peasants secretly adhere to it, after mature consideration it has been ordered by the highest authority, that the Christians shall be taken into custody, according to the rules laid down in the annexed document."

"As the Christian doctrine has been prohibited in this country since the oldest times, this matter ought not to be lightly treated. Those to whose custody Christians shall be confid d, shall therefore instruct them of what is right, with leniency and humanity; and shall do their best to again make good men of them. But if some should not repent and acknowledge their errors, they shall be severely punished without any mercy. Those whom it concerns shall keep this well in mind, and denounce to the proper authorities, every one who shall prove incorrigible."

"Those men (the Christians) until they have repented, shall not be allowed to have any intercourse with the inhabitants of the places where they are consigned."

"They shall be used to clear land or for work in the limepits or the gold and coal mines, or for my work their officers may think fit to employ them on."

"They shall live in the mountains and forests.

"One portion of rice shall be allowed per head to the respective daimios, for the space of three years, to commence from a day to be determined hereafter.

"They shall be brought in small detachments to the place mentioned below. The daimios shall, as soon as they receive the information of the persons allotted to them, send soldiers to take them over.

"The above imperial orders are hereby published for observance."

RECEPTION OF SIR HARRY PARKES.

(Japan Gazette.)

When during his stay in the castle at Lumpu the Sosai Arisugana Mia had declared his readiness to receive the British Representative, he issued an order that if on his way to the castle the Minister behaved impolitely, no notice should be taken of it. To this the undersigned five princes replied as follows:

"Although we are convinced that you have ordered the long stay at this place after mature consideration, we take the liberty to submit humbly to you that a longer delay of the advance will depress the martial spirit of the troops and carry with it other evils.

"Your order about the arrival of the British representative we have received with deep humility; but as we think it strange that you should accord an audience to a man of whose sincerity you hardly know anything, we are of opinion that you would do best to leave immediately for Kofu and to charge your Sambos with the reception of the British Minister. With regard to your order that if this man should behave impolitely, it should be overlooked, you are right as far as general cases are concerned, but not in this special one, because in these times of war, when the benevolence of men disappears, such a thing could not be suffered and disorders might easily happen. For these reasons as well as for the fact that this castle is not sufficiently fortified, we request you most humbly to issue orders for the advance of the troops."

3rd, month Tatsu (April 1868.)
Signed Owari Dainagon
" Tsckusen Saisho
" Ikeda Shina no kami
" Kamu Oki no kami
" Ikeda Kurobe.

PROGRAMME OF THE CHEFOO RACES

25th and 26th September, 1868.

FIRST DAY.

1.—GRIFFIN STAKES.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies that have never run at any meeting in China or Hongkong. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Dls. 5 each. 1 mile.

2.—KIN-SHAN-TZE CUP.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Dls. 5 each. ½ a mile.

3.—THE VISITORS CUP.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at previous meetings in China or Hongkong 10 lbs. extra. Entrance Dls. 5 each. (Last pony to pay 2nd pony's entrance.) 1 and a ½ mile.

4.—THE GOLD DIGGERS CUP.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Dls. 5 each. ¾ of a mile.

SECOND DAY.

1.—THE TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting to carry 7 lbs. over and above what they carried in the Race won. Entrance Dls. 5 each. 1 and a ¼ mile.

2.—THE YENTAI HANDICAP.—Value Dls. For all Chinese ponies that have run at this meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards after the Taotai's Cup. Entrance Dls. 5 each. 1 mile.

3.—THE CONSOLATION STAKE.—Value Dls. For all the beaten ponies that have run at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Dls. 3 each. 1 and a ¼ mile.

4.—THE NATIVE SCRAMBLE.—For all Chinese ponies, to be ridden by natives, catch weight. First pony to receive Dls. 12 second pony Dls. 8, and third pony Dls. 4. Entrance. Dls. 2 each. ¾ of a mile.

Miscellaneous.

A correspondent remarks on the number of foreign dogs that have disappeared, lately, from the settlement, and suggests that the Chinese are avenging the destruction of native dogs which has lately taken place by order of the Council. Another gentleman, however, mentioned to us a few days ago that he had seen some beggars about setting to work to cook a foreign dog, near the Ningpo joss-house; and we think this is more likely to indicate the fate of the missing animals.

Fires have been so frequent, of late, in HONGKONG, that it may be worth while mentioning another alarm which, however, turned out to be a trifle. This time, as they were not wanted, the police mustered in better order and quickly. As the colonial revenue is so flourishing, Government is said to contemplate building a gun-boat and two small steam launches. The Hongkong papers contain nothing else worth quoting, unless it be an announcement that H.M. gun-boat *Wanzel* took ten weeks on a voyage to Singapore.

Intelligence of the death of their Rajah, Sir James Brooke, reached Sarawak on the 25th July, and on the 1st instant, Charles F. Brooke,

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Esq., the Tuan Mudub, was proclaimed successor. There was but little ceremony on the occasion. The Tuan Mudub made a speech in Malay, in the Court House, in which he said that he would follow the policy of the late Rajah, and uphold the religious liberties of his subjects, and he asked the chiefs there assembled whether they were satisfied with his accession. One of the Datus then answered for himself and colleagues that they were quite satisfied with him, and would support him to the best of their ability and power. The new Rajah was then proclaimed by the Malay crier, and the affair was over.

The *Japan Gazette* learns that an arrangement has been entered into between the Compagnie Général Transatlantique (French Mail Steamers,) the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Company, by which a new route is opened for shippers and passengers to the continent of Europe. The regular time occupied by the new route is to be 54 days from Yokohama to St. Nazaire (France); but we should think this is capable of being lessened by four or five days if the P. M. S, S. Co., desirous of sharing in the carrying trade in that direction, will use some little effort to expedite it. Many Silk shippers will certainly make use of this line, as it offers several special advantages while silkworm eggs buyers are already giving it trial; the short time of the tropical heat being likely to avoid the losses by death, occasioned to the eggs by the China, Indian and Red Sea route. Besides the climate throughout will enable shippers to send forward a month or two earlier than by the old lines, and thus diminish the expenses of storage &c., in Japan.

The time occupied *en route* is thus divided :—

Yokohama to San Francisco.....	22 days
San Francisco to Panama.....	12 „
Railway to Aspinwall and re-embarcation	1 „
Aspinwall to St. Nazaire, calling at Ste Martha (U. S. Colombia) and Fort de France (Martinique)	19 „
Total	54 days.

THE BHAMO EXPEDITION.

(Rangoon Times.)

Letters have been received from the Bhamo Expedition, the latest of which, we hear, is dated 10th May. It appears that the Shans, seeing on what good terms Capt. Sladen and his party were with the Panthays, thought that they, too, had better do what they could to assist the expedition, as by this means they would make friends with the foreigners, and their conduct could not but be agreeable to Panthays who are now more or less the masters of their country. A few days before the date above mentioned, Captain Sladen received a deputation of Shans representing each of the states, and also each of the principal towns. The object of this deputation was, as the deputies themselves said, to make known to Captain Sladen officinlly, that the Chiefs of the Shan States had combined to give a favorable reception to the expedition, and to forward it to Momein in a friendly and becoming way, each state supplying its quota of labour for the carrying of the baggage. These deputies seemed to be all men of high position in their several states—they were tall and handsome, and seemed to be more civilized and gentlemanly than the Shans generally, or even than Chinese.

They said they were aware that Captain Sladen and his friends represented a great and powerful nation, but they appeared to be quite ignorant regarding our position in British Burmah, and our treaty of alliance with His Majesty of the Golden Foot. They complained bitterly of the devastations wrought in their cities during the last few years, owing to the Civil War in Yunan and the presence of the great Chinese dacoit Leesatahee in Manphoo. They looked upon the destruction of that stronghold and the dispersion of the miscreants whom it sheltered, as one of the good effects already evident to them from the presence of the expedition, and the friendship already existing between Captain Sladen and the Panthay Chiefs. Shey expressed their hope that Captain Sladen would be able to remain in the countries he is now visiting until the trade route from our territories to Western China should be definitely settled, the rates for carriage fixed, also the transit duties, &c., &c. The Shan States, these deputies declared, could produce 10,000 mules annually to expedite the carriage on this great thoroughfare. Captain Sladen then explained to them the British treaty with Burmah for the transit of goods through Burmese territory, with which they expressed themselves well satisfied. He then informed them that he would not be able at this time to remain with them so long as they desired; that the object of his present visit was merely to explore and to find out what Chiefs were willing to enter into commercial relations with us, and guarantee security to merchants and travellers in their respective countries—that when he had accomplished this, he would have to return to British territory and report to his Government what he had done. If the British Government thought they could depend upon the promises and guarantees of the several Chiefs and peoples, they would probably send him back with full powers to carry out all the necessary arrangements.

On the 11th May, the party were to leave Pansee to meet the Chief Saubwa of Sanda at a place called Mungun, where he had with him a large retinue of officers from Manwyne, and the States generally. Captain Sladen hoped to be at Momein in a week, and we understand that it is his intention, if he finds that final and satisfactory arrangements cannot immediately be entered into there, to push on at once to Ta-li-foo the capital of Yunan, and persuade the authorities there to order that a congress of chiefs should take place at Momein on Captain Sladen's return to that place, to discuss the preliminaries of a commercial alliance.

We believe it is also the intention of Captain Sladen to try and arrange with the Chinese authorities in Yunan for the passage of goods through that country to and from Szechuen and the other neighbouring provinces of China proper.

There seems now to be little doubt but that the Bhamo expedition will be a far greater success than even its best friends and warmest supporters ever expected or hoped. On all sides Captain Sladen now meets with support and encouragement from the authorities, and the people look upon him as a benefactor. When he sent Kakhyen messengers to the haughty Panthay chief Tah-sa-kon, they were received with every mark of distinction and respect, each and all of them were sent back dressed in splendid robes of silk, satin and embroidery, much like Chinese Mandarins of high rank. On meeting with a chief like Tah-sak-on, it will be necessary for Captain Sladen to explain his want of presents, and to point out the probabilities of his being able to return next year well supplied uith these, and also with a suitable embassy. The Burmese officials will at last be compelled to lay aside their pretty intriguing, for they will be closely watched, on the one side by the British authorities and on the other by the Panthays.

NATIVE GOSSIP.

(Friend of India.)

The spirit of curiosity evinced by a large class in England as regards native life and civilisation has hitherto been but imperfectly gratified. Religion has been investigated, ceremonies and institutions have been discussed, life and manners have been described, but still the inner life and thought of the Hindoo may be almost said to be a sealed book to the European; and it has been more than once remarked that it would be hopeless to endeavour to describe the gossip and table talk of the bazaar or zenana, with such approximation to the truth, as is constantly displayed by dramatists and novelists in England in their efforts to illustrate the general conversation and individual characters of the middle and lower classes. There can, however, be no doubt that an important step has been taken during the last few years in translating the extracts from the vernacular press, which have been published from time to time. These extracts are of a very miscellaneous description, and many are of no value; but on examining the files for many months together, we have been enabled to collect a considerable amount of information; and accordingly we shall now endeavour to review what appears to be at present the most prominent subjects of native discussion in the journals of the day.

Amongst other topics are the vices of the native community which are duly exposed and denounced but which are regarded as beyond remedy; except indeed from that direct interference of Government, which is however refused unless the vices amount to crimes. The most popular vices appear to include prostitution, opium-eating, gambling, drunkenness and general extravagance. How far they are on the increase it is difficult to say, but still there can be no doubt that the increase is believed in by the Bengalees of the old school, and that it is associated with the extension of the English education, which undermines such obligations as are enforced by the Hindoo religion, and at present furnishes no other obligations in their room. As regards prostitution little need be said. Great disgust is expressed at the position which is occupied by women of bad character, and by the abject submission to their whims and ways which is displayed by young Hindoos. One correspondent writing from Dacca complains that such women occupy the best houses in the Station, whilst respectable men are compelled to live in inferior dwellings; and he suggests that the Government should remove them all to the outskirts of the place, so that men of character might take up their residence in houses better suited to their respectability. Opium-eating and gambling are vigorously denounced, and especially the Police are called upon to look after the opium-eaters who are said to be always thieves. When the time comes round for taking the drug, the victim to the habit will procure it, even at the expense of the lives of his parents; and as opium-eating is not a vice of the rich, but is chiefly to be found amongst the poor, the latter will not hesitate to pilfer in order to obtain their accustomed pill. As regards the boys at public schools, they are said to smoke tobacco and drink soda water after the English fashion, to an extent which is as prejudicial to their health as to their morals. The bad conduct of the upper classes of native society is also denounced in its turn. Saturday evening appears to be the time generally chosen for their orgies, which we trust after all are very exceptional. On such occasions we are told that native gentlemen, who appear on every other day of the week to be honest, peaceful, wise and civilised, give themselves up to such feasting and drinking that they behave like beasts. Some lie in the streets until they are carried away by the police. Others return to their houses, enter the women's apartments with fierce countenances, launch into groundless quarrels, beat and ill-use their wives, sisters and mothers, and employ the most shocking language. Other men of respectable connections, who indulge much in the use of such stimulants as beer, sherry and rose liquor, have begun to introduce those liquids into the zenanas, so that even the females are beginning to share in the drink. Meantime the British Government will not pass laws for the prevention of vice or extravagance. It has a keen eye for its own interest in matters of taxation; but like Sukra, the sage, it has but a single eye; otherwise, it would not only look after its own profit with one eye, but also after the welfare of its subjects with the other.

Besides denouncing the vices of the community, the Native journals indulge in a number of miscellaneous complaints against thieves and the Police, taxation and taxgatherers, the loss of letters by the post-office, the badness of the gas lamps, and the appointments and promotions in the educational department. As regards thieves and policemen the native journalist is smart and sarcastic. In one case a robbery is described in which the thieves opened a back window, and carried off a box of uttar by mistake for a cash box; the shop was guarded by police watchmen, but the latter, "owing to the compassion of the thieves," were not robbed of their uniforms. We are told that there are four classes of thieves in Calcutta, all of whom are well known to the Police. The first class consists of people who open shops for cash dealings and sell stolen goods. A second class consists of shopkeepers who attend only on sailors. A third class steals girls in the Mofussil and sells them in Calcutta. The fourth class is comprised of those who institute lawsuits against innocent men, for the sake of extracting money from them. One native paper contains a little romance, which is entitled "Confessions of an old Darogah." The hero was the son of a poor widow who lived near a thannah. Having attracted the notice of the Darogah, he was taken into service on Rs. 6 per mensem as keeper of the pound. For six months he discharged his duties honestly, and made no money beyond his lawful wages; but after that week he charged two annas for every cow, besides making a further exaction ostensibly for the keep of every animal He now rapidly discovered that the profits of the Police Department were greater than those of any other excepting the Public Works and the Railway. Subsequently he rose to the post of Jemadar, and then to that of Naib Darogah. He now never let a morning pass away without making ten or twelve rupees. With the assistance of his Burkandauzes he got up rows, and trumped up charges, to obtain money; and meantime he gained great praise and certificates for his efficiency and zeal. He ultimately succeeded to the post of his old patron, who was removed from his place for corruption and imprisoned. The new Darogah was now the first at every drowning, hanging, murder, theft or robbery; and during the whole thirty years he was in the Police he never arrested the real offender. At one time he extorted a hundred rupees from a Brahman, whose child had fallen into a tank, under pretence apparently that the child had been drowned on purpose. At another time he exacted fifty rupees from a man whose wife had died from the sting of a serpent, under a similar pretence apparently that the wife had been murdered. He thus amassed a large fortune, but the establishment of the new Police led to his removal, and he is said to have met with poetical justice by dying in penury.

The miscellaneous complaints which are freely ventilated in the Native Press are sometimes amusing enough. Sir Stafford Northcote is reproached for having charged the entertainment of the Sultan of Turkey, and a portion of the expenses of the Abyssinian expedition, against the Indian revenue. One journalist enunciates the idea that Canada was as much bound as India to contribute towards the release of the captives and overthow of Theodore. Another satirist declares that when the British Government introduced railways and telegraphs, the people also expected that it would import machinery which should simultaneously milk the cows and make sweetmeats of the cream; and he adds that the people now entertain a similar opinion as regards taxation, and begin to expect to be taxed for the water they drink and the air they breathe. Then again Dr. Tonnerre is requested to depute subordinates to inspect gas lamps in the streets, which emit so bad a smell as to compel many householders to leave their habitations; and judging from the smell of gas which pervades many private residences, the complaint of the Native editor would appear to be not altogether without foundation. The charges against the Educational Department are equally significant. In the Vernacular schools Gooroos and Pundits on five Rupees per mensem are said to teach the boys to steal tobacco from their parents, and cocoanuts and mangoes from their neighbours. A Benares correspondent complains that the headmastership of the College is vacant, and is about to be given to a tea-planter, which he says is like placing a pearl necklace round the neck of a monkey. Another writer draws an amusing comparison between England and India. England, he says, is much more civilised than India; for in the former country wages are so high that ladies, like those of Judges, carry the vegetables and brinjals themselves tied up in their pocket handkerchiefs; whereas in India wages are so low that subordinates in the Educational Department spend life and energy on salaries of from ten to fifteen Rupees per mensem, and wear out their brains in anxious thoughts as to how they shall feed and clothe their families, whilst there is no one to put a drop of oil upon their heads or prevent the swimming of their brains. Another public writer complains of the frightful noise made day and night by a flour mill near the Court of Wards, which must dreadfully inconvenience the princely inmates of that institution; and Mr. Hogg, the President of the Justices, is requested to spend a night there in order that he may judge of the extent of the uproar. Any levy of a pilgrim tax is loudly protested against, and a graphic picture is drawn of the crowded lodging-houses in which pilgrims are compelled to put up, where the food is inferior, the rice dirty and the drink execrable, whilst the unfortunate lodger is harassed by want of sleep and foul air; and it is suggested that in the place of these institutions, Government should erect commodious houses for pilgrims and charge a small sum only for the accommodation. One patriot is eager to improve his countrymen by means of sea voyages, and urges that if Hindoo gentlemen owned vessels, placed them under Hindoo captains and worked them by Hindoo sailors, there would be no objection to navigation.

But one prominent grievance which the Native journalists have against the European community, lies in the charges of listlessness and helplessness which are brought against Hindoo ladies. The latter, it is said, are neither idle nor languid. The mother of Heeralal Seal never eats a morsel until her guests are provided for, and labours continually to promote their comfort as well as that of the family. The wife of another wealthy Baboo cooks her husband's food, and actively promotes the comfort of her poorer neighbours. It is incorrect to say that Hindoo women are incarcerated, and treated like cows or buffaloes, and not regarded as their husband's companions. The writer then proceeds, in the following strain, to draw a clever comparison between Hindoo and European ladies, which comprises a fair amount of covert sarcasm. Hindoo women are beginning to learn. At present they confine themselves to a little reading and writing, and useful or fancy work; and they have not sufficiently advanced to study literature, or philosophy, or the abstruse sciences. They are less expensive than Europeans, and as regards property they have more rights than Europeans. Wives in Europe are so extravagant that young men are afraid to marry; a lady of the higher class will not marry a gentleman until she has considered whether he can afford to pay for her amusements. Hence many men are forced to celibacy. Is not this sad, ridiculous, shameful?

The items of news are equally miscellaneous and suggestive. We extract a few at random. A man at Nuddea endeavoured to preserve his race, by marrying his daughter aged six months, to a husband aged twenty-five years; she is now a widow only eighteen months old. The Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad ordered two miles of road to be illuminated on account of the nuptials of his son, and the shopkeepers have accordingly raised the price of oil and other articles to a frightful extent. Russian troops are arming in Europe. In a few days 400,000 men will be sent to the borders of Turkey and other convenient places. Immense excitement prevails throughout Central Asia. Tents, railways, armaments, forts and arms are everywhere in preparation. But, generally speaking, news occupies far less space in the Native Press, than the complaints, which refer to every conceivable subject,—tigers, zemindars, tax-gatherers, treatment of coolies, bad language, increased number of dramas, fasting of Hindoo widows, heavy domestic expenses, quack doctors, bad arrangements in the native quarter of Calcutta, and a hundred kindred subjects, the character of which may be inferred from what we have already stated,

SHIPPING.

Brit. ship "Lauderdale," left London on the 5th May. June 28th, in lat. 38 South, 28 East long. experienced a cyclone, wind coming in from N.N.W., veering Westerly, and S.W., raising such a tremendous sea that it was impossible to heave the ship to; lowest Bar. was 29.56, washed away the bulwarks, and forced in the cabin doors, destroying all the furniture, &c., ran the ship before the wind until the gale moderated (14 hours). 9th July, in lat. 35 S. long. 74 E., had hard gales from South and S.S.E. to S.E., when it again backed to South, and blew a hard gale until the 15th July. Had moderate weather up the China sea until 18th August; in Formosa channel, the weather became unsettled; midnight, wind N.E., blowing a hard gale (Bar. 29.40); the 19th August, wind still N.E. increasing with much rain (Bar. 29.55); noon, wind N.N.E.; midnight, wind E.N.E.; noon, to on port tack, breezes close over on the China coast, towards morning more moderate (Bar. 29.50); daylight fell light airs but still threatening; noon, Bar. 29.45, wind shifted suddenly to S.S.E.; Bar. 29.38; ran N.E.—Sundown cleared up. Up to 22nd had light winds and variable fine weather; midnight strong gales from N.E. to North, with a very heavy swell on from S.E. 23rd at 2 a.m. wind N.N.E., blowing very hard and veering North; 4 a.m. wind N.N.W. Bar. 29.70; 8 a.m. wind N.W.; kept ship away S.E.; noon wind

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N.W., much rain and a high cross sea on, Bar. 29.53; 8 p.m. wind S.W., Bar. 29.54, steered N E. 24th 6 a.m. gradually hauling up to North and N.W.; 4 p.m. of the 24th glass falling, wind S.W. by S.: noon the ship to on port tack; midnight better weather, Bar. rising, steered a course up the Coast. August 25th, cleared up; and from thence fine weather.

Siam barq. "St. Mary," Friday 21st Aug. left Kelung, with a light breeze from the S.E. and cloudy weather; 6 p.m. the wind hauled to the Eastward, braced sharp up. 22nd, a.m. steady all sail breeze and cloudy weather; 10 a.m. the wind hauled to the N.-Eastward; noon, lat. 27.48 N., long. 122.30 East; 4 p.m. saw the Taichow Islands; 6 p.m. tacked to the Eastward; 7 p.m. the breeze increasing took in all small sail. 23rd, midnight, the wind still increasing, took in top-gallant sails and reefed the topsails. Daylight, fresh gales, the ship under lower topsails and foretopmast staysail; Bar. 29.50; sent down Royal yards; 8 a.m. increasing gale with a high sea from the East, the ship labouring very heavily and shipping a great quantity of water; 10, washed the jib off the boom; noon, same weather. Bar. 29.45; lat. 28.10 N., long. 122.57 East; p.m. the wind hauled to the North, took in fore topsail, the ship under the main topsail and mizen staysail; hove overboard about 70 bales of Hemp and 50 Hardwood Planks; 5 p.m. the gale increasing with a heavy cross sea took in the main topsail; spread a small sail in the mizen rigging to keep the ship to; Bar. 29.30. 24th, midnight, wind with heavy rain; a.m. the wind hauled to the West, ship labouring very heavily; daylight everything on deck washed overboard; Bar. 29.20; new moon moderate, the Bar. commenced to rise; 2 p.m. set the topsails and fore topmast staysail, wind W.S.W.; 2.30 kept the ship away, set the fore sail and main-topmast staysails; shipped a sea which washed a Malay seaman overboard; brought the ship to the wind again but could not see him; 3.30 kept away again, throughout the passage moderate breeze and variable. 27th, got a Pilot on board; 8 p.m. came to anchor at Woosung.

Brit. barq. "E. Wood" left Swatow on the 19th Aug.; the same day and the 20th, had strong gales from S.S.E. 21st, light winds Easterly. 22nd, winds Northerly and fine weather. 23rd. increasing breezes Northerly, and veering Westerly, ship under close-reefed topsails; 4 p.m. hove to, wind at the time N.W. and blowing terrifically with a high cross sea, ship taking a quantity of water over all. During the night wind veered to S.W. and W., Bar. 29.30; daylight (24th) kept away North. Noon, moderating. sea going down, glass rising slowly. 4 p.m. wind S.W. and falling light. Since then have had fine weather.

Brit. ship "Ornate," from Newcastle, N.S.W., at midnight of the 8th July discharged Pilot and steam tug just outside the Nobby Heads, a fresh breeze from the West gradually increasing to a gale; stood to the eastward. Midnight of the 10th passed Lord Howe's Island. Sunday 12th, lat. 28 S. 162 E., had a very heavy gale from the East and E.N.E., with fierce squalls and a tremendous sea, fore reached on the port tack under lower topsails. 13th, gale moderating, and drew to the S.E., strong S.E. and Easterly winds. Found the cargo had shifted through a very heavy sea. On the 17th passed 30 miles to windward of Enowan Island. On the 19th sighted Anowda; and at 1.30 p.m.,—the position of which is marked doubtful on the chart,—the Island bore N.E. ½ N. The ship had run since noon 19½ miles on a N. ¾ W. course true. Took sights for chronometers. I made the Island to be in long. 169.47, lat. 11.41 South. Roper gives it 169.44 and 11.37 S., so it is not far out in position. Carried most S.-Easterly breezes with squally unsettled dirty weather to lat. 3 South and 160 East, when it became light and baffling for a week; from the 25th to the 31st we only made 260 miles. On the 1st August strong gale from W.N.W. to W.S.W. and S.W. round to S.E. by S. and back to S.S.W. Noon of that day lat. 1.10 N. 154.25 E., Bar. 29.75., Ther. 80, weather g.g.r.L., a very high confused sea; at 10 a.m. 2nd, sighted Greenwich Island ahead, bore up and passed to the Eastward of the group. From Aug. 2nd to 8th, had light baffling winds with dirty gloomy weather almost always raining, distance made in 6 days only 140 miles. Aug. 14th, sighted Kama or Eouripigu Island; on the 16th, at daylight passed to the Eastward of Tus or Tomlin Island; 16th weather set in very dirty wind W.S.W. and baffling to the N.W., lat. 10.38 N. long. 140 East. 17th, light and baffling N.W. to S.W., with gloomy squally weather accompanied with rain. 18th, lat. 11.42 N. 139 E., winds S.W. by W. increasing to a gale. Day of the Solar Eclipse, Moon Peregee. 19th, lat. 14.16 N., long. 137.8 East, wind S.S.W., force 9, Bar. 29.72, Ther. 72; steering N.W., ship under the two lower topsails and reefed foresail—a very heavy sea getting up. 20th, lat. 16.40 N. long. 135.24 E., wind South; dense heavy bank from the S.W. by west round to N.W., a heavy cross sea running, and great quantities of water continually coming on board; at 4 p.m. had heavy squalls with a tremendous high cross sea; handed the foresail. Midnight, wind at S.S.W. 21st, lat. 18.57 N., long. 134 East, wind S. by E., force 8. Bar. 29.85, Ther. 82, a frightful cross sea running. At 11 p.m. very dismal to the N-W., with very vivid lightning and thunder; the dense bank seemed coming down upon us at a rapid rate; but it was we that were running towards it; we had been going too fast; shortening sail immediately we hauled out to E.N.E. under the two lower topsails and fore topmast staysail with the wind at S. by E. It was surprising to note the rapid rate the dense mass appeared to be leaving us; kept E.N.E. till 7 a.m., then bore up and steered North until noon 22nd, when we were in lat. 20.35 N. long. 133.42 E.,—Bar. had risen to 29.99, Ther. 84 at 10 a.m., and the weather altogether wearing a brighter aspect; stood away on our course to the N.W., and made sail, as I deemed most advisable, having to contend with a frightful sea. From this to lat. 29 N. long. 123 E., which we reach on the 26th, having carried strong S.S.W. and S.W. wind and fine weather. Made Video Island the following day, and arrived at Woosung on the 29th, having been fifty-one days on the passage.

Brit. ship "Ocean Empress" left Cardiff March 14th; crossed the Equator April 16th, light S.E., trades; passed Meridian of Cape of Good Hope May 26th; from Cape to Amsterdam experienced strong gales from N.W. to S.W.; passed in sight of Amsterdam Island June 18th; moderate winds from thence to Java Head, which was sighted on the 9th July; left Anjer Roads on the 14th July. Passed Gasper Straits July 19th; had moderate winds from S.W. to S.E. up the China Sea. When abreast of Pratas Shoal, on Aug. 4th, experienced a heavy gale from E.N.E. to E.S.E., which lasted four days and drove vessel nearly back to the Island of Hainan; from that time had light airs from N.E. to S.E. to Formosa Channel. Aug. 18th. in Formosa Channel, a heavy gale from N.E., which split jibs and fore and mizen topsail. Aug. 23rd, encountered a typhoon in lat. 28.30 N., long. 122.31 E.; commenced at N.E. and veered round to S.E. by the West—with a tremendous sea running in all directions. Received a Pilot Aug. 27th, and anchored at Woosung Aug. 28th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Erl King," from Hongkong,—Miss Arnot and a child, Rev. Celson Jennson, Mr. Pestonjee, and 50 Chinese. Per "Dupleix" from Hongkong.—Miss Manget, Mr. and Mrs. Clement, Messrs. Saurage, Bianchi, Massas, Carpenters, Pelicot, Menkie, Reimewald, Garnier, G. Rey, Salxayers, Fallety, two Missionaries and ten Sailors. For Yokohama.—Messrs. Grarier and Dallor. Per "United Service" from Hongkong,—Messrs. Voght, Castanñado, and Nevill.

DEPARTED.—Per "Aden," for Yokohama—Messrs. Chapman, Dalziel, Roe, Rohde, and Schwabe.

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Barnet, Geo, and Co.	1,143
Birley, Worthington and Co.	586
Bland, J.,	743
Borneo Company	788
Borntraeger and Co.	294
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	442
Bovet, Brothers and Co.	319
Bower, Hanbury, and Co.	1,151
Bradwell, Bloor and Co.	27
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,129
Buissonet, E.,	33
Carter and Co.	741
Chapman, King and Co.	357
Coutts and Co.	96
Cumine and Co.	416
Dow and Co.	112
Fogg and Co.	7
Gamwell, F. R.	133
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	924
Gilman and Co.	1,004
Glover and Co.	38
Gutschow and Co.	95
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	316
Helbling and Co.	316
Hogg, Brothers,	730
Holliday, Wise and Co.	30
Hughes & Co.	13
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	894
Jarvie, John, and Co.	822
Meynard and Co.	30
Milsom and Tod,	819
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	160
Overweg and Co.	537
Petrocochino and Co.	412
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	870
Primrose and Co.	322
Reid & Co.	128
Reiss and Co.	25
Russell and Co.	1,176
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	1,349
Scheibler Matthai and Co.	281
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	812
Siemssen and Co.	829
Skeggs and Co.	1,473
Textor and Co.	640
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	56
Turner and Co.	379
Ulysse Pila, and Co.	236
Westall Brand and Co.	106
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Miscellaneous	148
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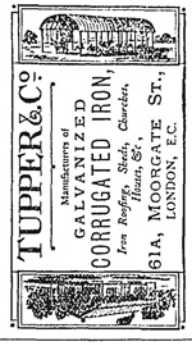

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TEA.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			233,356.97	2,208.39	..	235.565.36	3,428.16	..	9,353.78	1,368.35	381.17	4,342.97	12,182.18	31,056.61
George	Aug. 28	London	4,755.63	..	..	4,755.63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Juanpore	,, 31	Do.	3,950.73	..	..	3,950.73	..	..	92.66	..	..	28.14	163.53	284.33
Valdivia	,, 31	Do.	3,502.18	..	..	3,502.18	..	..	192.97	..	12.60	146.76	220.50	512.83
Pegasus	Sept. 1	Do.	4,171.30	..	..	4,171.30	..	..	189.64	..	..	82.55	309.24	581.43
Janet Fergusson	,, 2	Do.	5,732.97	..	..	5,732.97	..	..	..	..	6.40	..	..	6.40
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	255,469.78	2,208.39	..	257,678.17	3,428.16	..	9,769.05	1,368.35	400.17	4,600.42	12,875.45	32,441.60

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			123.09	..	..	123.09	..	60.31	3.00	..	..	6.00	62.55	131.86
Asphodel	Sept. 2	New York	..	..	..	..	..	1,506.43	111.10	..	109.86	475.19	449.35	2,651.93
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	123.09	..	..	123.09	..	1,566.74	114.10	..	109.86	481.19	511.90	2,783.79

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			2,423.99	..	..	2,423.99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69.01
Yuen-tze-fei	Aug. 28	Tientsin	635.32	..	..	635.32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shansi	,, 29	Do.	327.00	..	..	327.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyson	Sept. 1	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	50.42	..	..	..	..	50.42
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	3,386.31	..	..	3,386.31	..	..	50.42	..	..	..	..	119.43

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	17555	4309	289	163	22316	3241	25557
	4527	1045	10	..	5582	384	..
Total....	22082	5354	299	163	27898	3625	25557

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Total as per last Report		..	..	..	2,441.20	..	..	..	..	..	2,441.20
Cadiz	Aug. 28	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	..	..	30.00
Anita	Sept. 2	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....		..	..	..	2,541.20	..	..	30.00	..	..	2,571.20

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 29TH, 1868.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	123	123.00	200	240.00	138	165.60	8	8.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	13	13.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	..	..
Total	136	136.00	201	241.20	138	165.60	8	8.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	35	35.00	122	146.40	36	43.20	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Keelung.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	95	95.00	27	27.00	29	29.00	86	86.00	103	103.00	27	27.00	77	77.00	..	..	444	444.00
Patna	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	2	2.40	4	4.80	..	..	7	8.40	..	..	14	16.80
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.20	2	2.40	..	..	5	6.00	3	3.60	11	13.20
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	95	95.00	27	27.00	30	30.20	89	89.60	109	110.20	27	27.00	89	91.40	3	3.60	469	474.00

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SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

IMPORTS.

The English mail arrived on the 30th August and the French mail on the 1st inst., with the same dates (17th July) from England. Telegrams to the 11th August have been received *viâ* Kiachta. The *Costa Rica* with the San Francisco mail, is coming up the river as we go to press. Arrivals.—*Crest of the Wave*, Shields; *Lauderdale*, London; *Ocean Empress*, and *Lord Raglan*, Cardiff; *Unkel Braesig*, Hamburg; *Etha Rickmers*, New York; *Ornate* and *Queen's Lord*, Newcastle, N.S.W. Departures.—*Pegasus*, *Valdivia*, *Janet Ferguson*, *Georges*, and *Juanpore*, London; *Asphodel*, New York; *Top-Gallant*, San Francisco.

SOFT GOODS.—Purchases of Grey Shirtings since the mail left have been chiefly for long delivery and on speculation.—Native enquiry has been very limited, as the stocks in dealers' hands have been ample for immediate wants, and uncleared Goods have in some cases been offered at a decline in value.

WHITE SHIRTINGS—Continue very quiet, and dull of sale.

T-CLOTHS—Are again lower—some sales of ordinary makes being reported at reduced rates.

IN FANCY GOODS AND WOOLLENS.—There is little change to note, but we reserve a fuller report of the market till our mail issue.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—

BLACK PEPPER.—Saleable at quotations.

DYEWOODS.—Dull.

SUGAR.—No change since last report.

TIN.—In moderate demand at quotations, market bare of best brands.

METALS.—NAIL ROD IRON.—We have to report a fair business in Nail Rods during the past few days both for invoices in stock, and also "to arrive." There has also been some enquiry for small sized rods. Some 2,000 bundles of which have been taken at Tls. 1.90 per picul. Bar Iron is much in request at rather higher quotations.

Quotations—Nail Rod, Tls. 1.90; Fair to good, Tls. 2.30 *a* 2.60; Hoop, Tls. 2.40 *a* 2.50; Flat and Round, 2.70 *a* 2 75.

COALS.—The imports for August from all quarters amounted to tons 31,287, being largely in excess of any one previous month, and equal to an average three months' supply. Prices have consequently become irregular; and the demand being almost nil, the market remains in a very depressed state, our quotations are almost all nominal. Late arrivals have been *Crest of the Wave*, *Ocean Empress*, *Lord Raglan*, from England; *Etha Rickmers*, from New York; *Ornate* and *Westward Ho*, from Sydney, all with Coal cargoes.

LAND AND SHARES.—No land sales have taken place, China Fire Insurance Company Shares are reported to have been sold at Tls. 600.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

TLS. 74.0.0. EQUAL MEX. $ 100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	1.9.8	to	2.0.5
8.4 to 8.6 lbs.	"	2.3.2	"	2.3.9
9 to 9.12 lbs.	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.7
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
Nominal: 56 Reed	"	2.0.5	"	2.1.0
60 "	"	2.1.5	"	2.2.5
64 "	"	2.3.5	"	2.4.0
66 "	"	2.4.5	"	2.5.5
72 "	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
80 *a* 84 Reed	"	3.0.0	"	.....
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	"	1.5.5	to	1.9.0
7 lbs.	"	1.8.0	"	2.1.0
8 to 8 4 lbs.	"	2.3.5	"	2.6.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.5	"	4.6.5
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.1.5	"	4.2.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.2.0	"	4.4.0
DUTCH DRILLS 30 *a* 40 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	4.3.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.5.8	"	0.6.5
Brown	"	0.5.2	"	0.5.8
WHITE FIGURED SHIRTINGS	℔ pc.	2 2.0	to	2.4.0
Dyed,	"	2.5.0	"	2.6.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.3.0	"	2.4.0
Dyed,	"	2.8.5	"	3.0.0
DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0	"	4.9.0
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	2.7.0	"	3.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted,	"	1.4.0	"	2.0.0
Blue	"	1.4.0	"	1.5.5
Brown	"	1.8.5	"	1.9.5
Scarlet	"	.....	"	.....
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.1.0	"	2.7.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.2	"	.....
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.1	"	0.2.2½
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6½	"	0.1.7½
26 in.	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.8
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.	℔ pc.	1.6.0	"	.....
MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	"	.....	"	.....
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 56 yds.	℔ p.	.....	"	.....
S S	"	12.2.5	"	13.2.5
S S S	"	.....	"	.....
SPANISH STRIPES	℔ yd.	0.5.5	"	0.7.0
MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT CLOTH	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.5
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔ pc.	6.6.0	"	6.6 5
" C P H	"	6.6.0	"	6.6.5
Assorted, H H	"	7.0.0	"	7.1.5
" C P H	"	7.0.0	"	7.1.5
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	11.5.0	"	12.5.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	.....	"	.....
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	℔ pc.	3.6.0	"	4.0.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	3.9.0	"	4.10

		T.m.c.		T.m.c
IRON—				
Nail Rod	℔ pl.	1.9.0	"	.....
Fair to good assorted	"	2.3.0	"	2.6.0
Hoop	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
Flat and Round	"	2.7.0	"	2.7.5
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.9.0	"	6.1.0
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.6.0	"	5.0.0
STEEL	℔ tub	4.5.0	"	4.7.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	1.0.5	"	.....
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	3.3.0	"	3.6.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	6.0.0	"	.....
White	"	8.0.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	3.0.0	"	3.3.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.0.0	"	2.4.0
Banjermassing	"	4.2.0	"	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	1.9.5	"	.....
6 *a* 7 " "	"	1.4.0	"	1.7.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.5
Malabar	"	10.8.0	"	11.5.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	1.4.0	"	1.6.0
Siam	"	.....	"	.....
TIN—				
Straits	℔ pl.	16.8.0	"	18.0.0
Malacca	"	20.0.0	"	21.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	℔ pl.	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	1.0.0	"	1.2.0
good to finest white	"	.....	"	..... (Nominal)
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.20	"	.....
good to fine	"	1.50	"	.....
Chinese	"	1.2.0	"	1.6.0
Japan	"	1.3.0	"	.....
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	p. pl.	2.0.0	"	2.3.0
Formosa	"	2.0.0	"	2.5.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.0.0	"	3.1.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.1.0	"	3.5.0
Swatow	"	3.5.0	"	3.6.0
Canton	"	2.5.0	"	3.2.0
Manila	"	2.3.0	"	2.8.0
White, common to fair	"	4.1.0	"	4.5.0
medium	"	4.9.0	"	5.3.0
fine to finest	"	6.1.0	"	6.5.0
COALS—Cargo quotations afloat.				
Cardiff	℔ ton	10.0.0	"	.....
North Wales	"	9.0.0	"	.....
English	"	9.0.0	"	.....
Anthracite	"	12.0.0	"	12.2.5
Australian—Northern	"	8.5.0	"	.....
Do —Southern	"	9.0.0	"	.....
Japan	"	4.5.0	"	5.5.0
Formosa	"	5.0.0	"	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa*—Our Market continues in the same dull and inactive state as mentioned in our last and, but little or no change in rates to note. Holders ask to-day Tls. 490 per picul, but dealers do not seem disposed to advance beyond Tls. 485 and at this demand a catty to Tls. 20 allowance in weight. Native Grown Opium, entering so largely into competition with Foreign drug at Tientsin and Northern Ports generally, is assigned as the chief cause of the dullness that has prevailed during the whole of the year. We now quote first quality *Malwa*—Tls. 485 *a* 90 per picul.

Patna.—Owing to the dullness of the Hongkong Market and full supplies shipped on to this, rates reduced at one time to Tls. 452-4. These low rates induced speculation which with diminished Stocks hardened rates again, and we now quote Tls. 465-7 per chest.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—BLACK.—The market has been fairly active during the past week, the reported settlements amounting to 12,108 chests at about similar rates to those ruling for last mail. Re-shipments 3,920 chests.

GREEN.—Only moderate transactions have taken place in these kinds, the prices paid showing but little deviation from those previously current.

The following settlements are reported:—1 chop Ping Suey at Tls. 39; 2 chops Shanghai packed at Tls. 30½ *a* Tls. 35½; 6 chops Fychow at Tls. 35 *a* 38; and 1 chop Tienkei at Tls. 42½—in all 5,580 ½-chests.

SILK—Settlements were continued after the last Mail's departure and have been steadily increasing daily, until purchases now amount to fully 800 *a* 1,000 Bales, chiefly medium classes of Tsatlees, Taysaams, and Hainings.—Prices reported to have been paid show no material change on those quoted at the close of the last mail; and as arrivals have been on about par with the settlements, the unsold Stock remains as formerly estimated, and the greater proportion consists of undesirable parcels of Silk much mixed with second crop, indeed great difficulty is experienced in finding a clean unmixed lot.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Since the departure of the mail, a very moderate business has been done at declining rates.

Both the French and English mail brought shipments of treasure which together with those expected by the San Francisco steamer affected our rates, which are at present 6s. 2d. for private, 6s. 1½d. Bank paper.

Some laks have been sold at 310 and 309 on India, but no Bank will draw now over 306 and 307.

On Hongkong there exists a good demand but sellers ask 26 per cent.

Dollars after having declined to 73.50 have rallied at 73 80.

On London — Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 11½d.	per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
Credits, " "	6s. 2d.	
Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight,	6s. 2½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 6 months' sight Bank,	fcs. 7.85 nominal	
Documentary, 6 months' sight,	fcs. 7.87½ "	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	Rs. 310	
On Bombay— " " "	Rs. 309	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,	26½ per cent discount.	
" Private, 15 days' sight	27 " "	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.20 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—74.00.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—76.6.0.

COPPER CASH.—1,490 per Tael.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL

SHARES AND STOCKS.

Banks.	Shares	Paid up.	Latest Quotn	Dividend.
	£	£	£	£
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	20	20	..	13 p.c
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	20	20	21	5 p.c.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	25	25	29	6 p.c.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	$125	125	old 157½ new 150	12 p.c.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	25	25	44½	12 p.c.

COMMERCIAL COS.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	
Shanghai Dock Co.	500	500	150	6 p.c.
Shanghai Club	400	400	Nil.	None.
Shanghai Gas Co	100	100	75	"
Shanghai Racket Club	120	120	75	"
Hongkiu Wharf Co.	1,000	1,000	51	"
Shanghai S. N. Co.	100	100	80	8 p.c.
S. Tug & Lighter Co.	850	850	25	None.
Shanghai House Bazaar	50	50	0.75	"
French Gas Co.	50	50	25	"
China Fire Insurance Co	5,000	500	600	10 p.c.
North China Insurance Co.	5,000	1,000	2,400	..
North-China Steamer Co.	500	500		
Union S. S. Co.	250	250	225	20 p.c.
Yangtze Insce. Assn.				8 p.c.
Recreation Fund	$50		$35	..

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Shanghai May, 1863.

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The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear DR. DE JONGH'S SIGNATURE and STAMP (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "DR. DE JONGH'S COD LIVER OIL.")

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Communications in strict confidence received by

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ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.,
77, Strand, London.

18de 2935 June 18th, 1868.

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Virginia Shag Tobacco, Virginia Birdseye Tobacco, Virginia Cut Cavendish Tobacco, Virginia Returns Tobacco, York River, Carolina Rose, Golden Gem, Havana Tobacco, Persian Tobacco, Latakia Tobacco, Oronoko Tobacco, Imperial Tobacco, Smoking Mixture, Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish, Honeydew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manila Cheroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods.

MANUFACTORY—HIGH STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

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Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

Trade Mark.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.

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Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.

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CIRCULAR & PRICE CURRENT
may be had on application at the Office of this JOURNAL.

31au-68 554 August 31st, 1867.

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LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN, DURABLE, AND COMFORTABLE.

Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibition.

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Every description manufactured at the Works of

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GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, S. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.

Army Helmets and Caps with latest Improvements.

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CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.

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RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

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HEAL & SON

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IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

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31de-68 1526 December 24th, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn Headache, Gout, and Indigestion;

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for LADIES' CHILDREN, and INFANTS, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

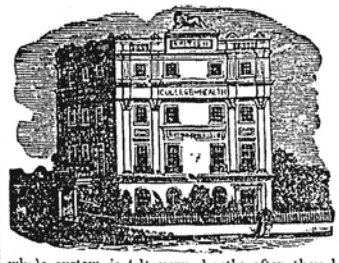
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

N.B. Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNIESA.

31de-68 1529 December 24th, 1867.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH,
EUSTON ROAD, LONDON.



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By the public has proved their efficacy and virtues, and the truth of Mr. MORISON'S system as to the cure of diseases. Being composed only of vegetable matter or medicinal herbs, they are harmless to the most tender age or weakest frame, under every stage of suffering; the most pleasant in their operation; and the most certain in searching out the root of any complaint. Besides cleansing the great highway of the body—the bowels—they, act copiously on the kidneys, the liver, and the skin. A sense of relief in the whole system, is felt very shortly after they have been taken,—the blood flows more evenly, the heart beats more regularly, and sleep is given to those long deprived of it. The medicines consist of three sorts. No. 1 Morison's Pills; No 2 Morison's Pills. In boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; family packets, 11s. each; also the Vegetable Aperient Powders, 1s. 1½d. per box.

MORISON'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT

Is recommended as the best external application in all cases of Wounds, Cutaneous Eruptions, &c. In Pots at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

The above Vegetable Universal Medicines are sold by the Hygeian Agents, and all Medicine Vendors.

AGENTS in Shanghai,—Messrs. LLEWELLYN & Co.,—*Medical Hall.*

31de-68 1527 December 24th, 1867.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

16ja-69 1721. January 16th 1868.

No. 1.

Three Prize Medals, Paris Exhibition, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my-69 2712 May 16th, 1868.

SILVER MEDAL.
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PEPSINE.
MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE, LOZENGES, & GLOBULES,

THESE preparations are prefect palatable forms for administering this popular remedy for weak digestion. In bottles and boxes, from 2s.

Pancreatic Emulsion
in 4 and 8 oz. bottles.

SACCHARATED WHEAT PHOSPHATES,

Introduced by Dr. TILBURY FOX, Dietetic preparation, supplying an important deficiency in the food of Invalids and Children, in packets.

GELATINE & CREOSOTE (Morson's.)
PURE CHEMICALS AND LATEST PREPARATIONS.

*** See Name, Address, and Trade Mark.

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Orders to be made payable through Agents or by English drafts.

Shipping Orders Carefully Packed.

AGENTS,—*Shanghai*—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

30se-68 825 September 28th, 1867.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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Sold by all Dealers throughout the World

16ja-69 1719 January 16th 1868.

English & European News.

"THE MAIL."

A PAPER containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

Published in London twice a week.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times,* will, on and after the 30th of June, be published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL."

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore, or 8d. a week post free.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL," through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre-payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31de 3 Shanghai, 10th July, 1868.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 28	Eleanor Wood	Br. baq	534	Geares	Swatow	Aug. 20	Sugar	Master
... 28	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	... 21	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 28	St. Mary	Siam baq	411	Young	Keelung	... 21	Coals & Hemp	Siemssen and Co
... 28	Hap Sing	Siam baq	342	Stehr	Hongkong	... 19	General	Fung Hing
... 28	Crest of the Wave	Br sh	776	Harris	Shields	April 25	Coals	Gilman and Co
... 28	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	Friend	Hankow	Aug. 25	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 27	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Lauderdale	Br sh	850	Moodie	London	May 5	General	Gilman and Co
... 28	Ocean Empress	Br sh	1067	McDonald	Cardiff	Mar. 10	Coals	Order
... 28	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Görlach	Nagasaki	Aug. 24	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 28	Queen's Own	Br baq	457	Wood	Swatow	... 9	Sugar	Master
... 28	Lord Raglan	Br sh	700	Edwards	Cardiff	Mar. 27	Coals	Gibb. Livingston and Co
... 29	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Ningpo	Aug. 28	General	Russell and Co
... 29	Manchu	Am str	803	Clark	Tientsin & Chefoo	... 24	do	Russell and Co
... 29	Unkel Braesig	N-Ger.bk	273	Scherbner	Hamburg	April 18	do	Telge, Nölting and Co
... 29	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	Aug. 27	do	Glover and Co
... 30	Etha Rickmers	N-Ger.sh	928	Davidson	New York	May 4	do	Olyphant and Co
... 30	Confucius	Chi str	265	Marsellus	Cruise	Aug. 29		Chinese Government
... 30	Tahwah	Am str	250	Stoddard	Hankow	... 27	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 30	Ornate	Br sh	738	March	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 9	Coals	Russell and Co
... 30	Westward Ho	Br baq	577	Kirk	Keelung	Aug. 25	do	J. B. Field and Co
... 30	Queensland	Br baq	737	Sharer	Newcastle, N.S.W.	July 11	do	Borneo Company Limited
... 30	Sunda	Br str	1217	Sommes	Hongkong	Aug. 26	Mails, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 30	General	Russell and Co
... 31	Viburg	Am str	238	Lowell	Nagasaki	... 27	Coals	Russell and Co
... 31	Alcyone	Br baq	371	Findlay	Put back, with loss of rudder]		Tea	Bourjau, Hübener and Co
Sept. 1	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Aug. 31	General	Russell and Co
... 1	Australia	Br bg	162	McArthur	Swatow	... 11	Sugar, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 1	Suwo Nada	Am str	505	Jayne	Hongkong	... 28	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 1	United Service	Br str	600	Stocks	Hongkong	... 27	do	Glover and Co
... 1	Duplcix	Fr str	872	Nöel	Hongkong	... 28	Mails, etc.	Messageries Imperiales
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Sept. 1	General	Russell and Co
... 2	Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Gray	Hankow & Ports	Aug. 30	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Mogi	Br bg	230	Cowan	Nagasaki	... 28	Coals, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 2	Fenella	Chi str	220	Sang-ging	Hankow	... 29		Chinese Government
... 3	Chihli	Br str	772	Patterson	Tientsin	... 27	General	Russell and Co
... 3	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Sept. 2	do	Russell and Co
... 3	Nile	Br str	1081	Wilson	Yokohama	Aug. 28	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 3	Adeline	N-Ge.sch	135	Schütt	Tamsui	... 28	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 3	Kathleen	Br str	300	Margetts	Nagasaki	Sept. 1		Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	... 3	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Ningpo	... 3	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 4	Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Harmon	Hankow & Ports	... 2	do	Russell and Co
... 4	Yuen-tze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Chefoo		do	Trautmann and Co

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
Aug. 27	Dragon	Br str	472	Gibbon	Foochow	Original	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Alcyone	Br baq	371	Findlay	London	Tea	Bourjau, Hübener and Co.
... 28	Fung Shuey	Am str	741	Hildreth	Hongkong	do	Olyphant and Co
... 28	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1113	Hardie	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Titana	Tahi str	805	Morrison	H'kong & Canton	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 28	Maria	N-Ger.bk	303	Lorenzen	Castries Bay, &c.	Sundries & Re-exports	Olyphant and Co
... 28	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 28	Szechuen	Am str	553	Mackenzie	T'tsin via Chefoo	do	Russell and Co
... 28	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 29	Janet Ferguson	Br sh	581	Ritchie	London	Tea, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 29	Georges	Br sh	473	Verrey	London	Tea	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 29	Ganges	Br str	1190	Cates	Hongkong	Tea etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 29	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 30	Hirado	Br str	1291	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 30	Ottawa	Br str		Eyre	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co.
... 30	China	N-Ge. str	648	Möller	H'kong & Canton		Siemssen and Co
... 36	Assens	Dan sch	252	Jepsum	Tientsin	General	Bourjau, Hubener and Co
... 30	Juanpore	Br sh	459	Brown	London	Tea	Gilman and Co
... 30	Pegasus	Br sh	525		London	do	Blain and Co
... 30	Valdivia	Br baq	395	Sennett	London	do	Shaw, Brothers and Co
... 31	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 31	Talee	N-Ger.bk	342	Thompson	Newchwang	General	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 31	Spray	Am sch	225	Steenderson	Nagasaki		Frazar and Co
... 31	Aden	Br str	501	Andrews	Yokohama	General	P. & O. Co
... 31	Top-gallant	Am sh	1140	Phillips	San Francisco	Ballast	Russell and Co
Sept. 1	Fe-loong	Br str	260	Görlach	Nagasaki & Hiogo	General	T. Kroes and Co
... 1	Asphodel	Br baq	297	Bayfield	New York	Tea	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 1	Erl King	Br str	1040	Pinel	Hongkong	General	Augustine Heard and Co
... 1	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 1	Helen	Br baq	282	Law	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 2	Kiu Shu	Br str	684	Hoole	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Trautmann and Co
... 2	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	Friend	Hankow & Ports	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Miaca	Br str	306	Shaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 2	Anita	Br baq	318	Askins	Foochow	Wheat, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 2	Najaden	Norw baq	237	Kelven	Keelung	Ballast	Alfred Dent
... 2	Manchu	Am str	495	Clark	T'tsin via Chefoo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 2	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
... 2	Havoc	H.M.G.B.	.....	O'Keeffe	Cruise		
... 3	Anne Porter	Br bg	238	Irving	Chefoo	Opium, etc.	J. Marshall and Co
... 3	Scorpion	H.I.M.g.b	200	de la Saille	Cruise		
... 3	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports	General	Glover and Co
... 3	Rinaldo	H.B.M.S	.....	Bush	Chinkiang		
... 3	Ta-Yung	Br str	120	Reynell	Nagasaki	Ballast	Russell and Co
... 3	Mercator	Br baq	317	Brown	London	Tea	Frazar and Co
... 3	Phase	Fr str	711	Hinstin	Yokohama	General	Messageries Imperiales
... 3	Hang-chow	Am str	955	Andrews	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Moyune	Am str	709	Johnson	Hankow & Ports	General	Russell and Co
... 4	Kiangse	Am str	574	Morse	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	Russell and Co
... 4	Yvonne	Fr baq	270	Blanchard	Hakodadi	Ballast	J. S. Baron
... 4	Hindoo	Swe baq	319	Grundberg	Newchwang	General	Frazar and Co
... 4	Norfolk	Br sch	261	Rudles	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co

MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

No.&Sec	Name.	No. of G. B.	Commander.	Flag & Rig.	Guns.	H. P.	Men.	Date of Arrival.	Where from
B N Y	Acorn	.....	Roe, Surgeon	H. M. S.	.....	.....	.....		Hospital Ship
2 s	Kien Chan	.....		H. I. M. G. B.	.....	.....	.....	July 6	

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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